



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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IT IS SURPRISING
HOW TORIC LENSES
CLEAR YOUR VISION
AND ENHANCE
YOUR PERSONAL
APPEARANCE.
N. LAZARUS,
Optician,
12, Queen's Road C.

No. 19,801.

號一第百八千九萬一第 日二廿月拾年酉辛

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21st, 1921.

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PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS JUST LANDED

ALLSOPP'S
BRITISH
PILSENER BEER
BREWED AND BOTTLED AT
BURTON-ON-TRENT

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR &
CO., LTD.
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

CARTRIDGES! NEWLY ARRIVED.

A large consignment of ELEY'S
SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12,
16 and 20 bore, loaded with the Sportsman's
favourite powders—E. C. and SMOKE-
LESS DIAMOND.
THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
& AMMUNITION STORE,
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A LING & CO.,
19, Queen's Road Central,
HONGKONG.
FURNITURE AND PHOTO
GOODS STORE.
Glass Etching, Sign-Board and
Mirror Maker.
Canton Marble in Various Shades.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging
Undertaken.
Tel. 1219.

FRENCH LESSONS
G. MOUSSON,
16, Morrison Hill Road.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.	
WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.	
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "	
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "	
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " 15 " "	
12.30 p.m. " 2.30 " " 10 " "	
2.30 " " 4.00 " " 15 " "	
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "	
NIGHT CARS.	
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.	
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes.	
11.45 p.m.	
SATURDAY.	
Extra Car—12 midnight.	
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m. and 7.45 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. every 15 minutes.	
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "	
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 15 " "	
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 10 " "	
1.00 p.m. " 4.00 " " 15 " "	
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "	
NIGHT CARS.	
As on Week Days.	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars, not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time-table,
but not for special cars, can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
by Cheque or Comptroller Order, represent-
ing a Bank Note.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.
On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, 1921, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS	
Stations	Time
CANTON (Ta Sha Tan)	dep. 6.00
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GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL.

FINELY CONTESTED MATCH AT FANLING.

The final match in the Club Championship took place over the Royal Hongkong Golf Club's course at Fanling, yesterday. In the early morning there were dark clouds and it looked very much as if the match would be contested in the rain. For the first half hour or so there was a slight drizzle but on reaching the fifth hole the clouds cleared away and the sun came out which made the conditions almost ideal, except for the high wind. For the morning round there were not many spectators, but the crowd increased in the afternoon and quite a good deal of interest was shown. The course was in very good condition; the rain of the previous day, although not heavy, had done a lot of good. The greens, taking everything into consideration, played well.

PLAYERS.

Mr. Malville Smith is well known in the colony as an energetic member of the committee and, no doubt, the majority of members were anxious for him to win his first Championship. Mr. Buckland on the other hand has only recently arrived from Singapore and it is to be hoped that he will remain long enough in the Colony to have his name put up on the honours board. Both players are scratch golfers and it was interesting from the spectators' point of view to compare their different styles. Mr. Buckland is more of the orthodox golfer and play by the book whereas Mr. Smith employs his own methods, and, after watching the final, it leaves one to wonder whether the latter's methods are not the best on these occasions. Mr. Buckland gave one the impression that he had too much to think about and lacked confidence. On the other hand, Mr. Smith appeared to have only one object in view and that was to get the ball into the hole. He certainly appeared to have greater confidence in all his shots. A further asset in his putting, he is, one of the best putters one has ever seen.

Mr. Smith is very steady and a hard man to beat in match play. Mr. Buckland, on the contrary is a brilliant player and capable of almost anything.

THE PLAY IN DETAIL.

Both players were obviously nervous on the first tee. Smith won the toss and took the drive. His first shot was slightly out but he managed to get the length and cleared the bunker. Buckland's drive was badly pushed out and he found the rough. He took a masher niblick for his second from a very bad lie and only managed to get the ball about 15 yards but clear of the rough. Smith then played his second and topped it. Buckland then played a very fine shot, putting his ball on to the edge of the green. Smith's ball was badly cut and he failed to get it well away, however, he played a good run-up shot and was just 5 yards past the hole. Buckland then played a good run-up shot within one yard of the hole. Mr. Smith just missed the putt for the 5, leaving Mr. Buckland a one-yard putt for the hole, which he managed to sink.

Driving from the second hole Buckland topped his ball, he had the good fortune to run through the bunker. Smith, on the other hand, got a good drive well down the fairway. Buckland hit a very good second with an iron and was just on the right of the bunker, guarding the green. It looked as if Smith had a very good chance of making the match all square, but he topped his brassie shot and was fortunate not to get into the bunker. With his third shot he was just on the green; Buckland was a little too strong with his approach and had to plan a fourth shot, leaving it one yard short of the hole. Smith then putted his ball up against his opponent's which had to be lifted for him to play his fifth which he holed. Buckland holed his fifth shot and the hole was halved.

At the short third Buckland played a very nice niblick shot from the tee, but was unfortunate in finding the bank on the left of the green. Smith played a straight shot, but he was short. However, he played a good run-up shot and was within one yard of the hole. Buckland had to take his niblick for his second and was six yards past the hole; he putted and he just missed the hole. Smith then holed his putt, which left him the winner and made the match square.

From the fourth tee Smith hit a long low straight ball well up the fairway. Buckland pulled his shot slightly into the dip. The ball was lying well and he was able to take a jigger and put his second shot to the right of the green. Smith did not play a very good second and was only just on the edge of the green. Buckland followed with a very good run-up shot just 8 yards short of the hole; Smith then putted and left his ball three yards short of the hole. Buckland pulled and left his ball 8 ins. from the hole, leaving Smith a dead stymie, which in a miraculous fashion, he negotiated, holed his putt for a 4. Buckland missed his putt and lost the hole.

There was a strong cross wind going for the fifth hole, but Smith hit his ball clean and got a long running on to the fairway. Buckland hit a long low shot, but hooked it and found a very bad lie in the rough. He had to take the niblick for his second and failed to get out of the rough. Smith used an iron for his second, which he topped, but was fortunate to find no trouble. Buckland then played a niblick for his third shot, which was unfortunate in hitting the top of the bunker and leaving the ball very short. Smith's third was a lucky one, he topped his shot which ran on to the green and rested 10 yards short of the hole, leaving Buckland another stymie. He took his niblick, but unfortunately, played his ball on to Smith's, leaving him a long putt for a 6. This he just missed and Smith holed for a 5, winning the hole and making him two up.

Smith did not hit a very clean shot and pushed it slightly up the hill, leaving himself a bad hanging lie. Buckland pushed his drive even worse, but he was fortunate in getting a kick which brought him back on to the course. Smith got rather too much under his second shot with his brassie, which did not take him any distance. Buckland with a heavy iron hit a very fine shot without much luck. Smith then played his third, which was a good run-up shot to within 8 yards of the hole. Buckland was 10 yards short of the green with his third and was very short with his fourth, leaving himself a long putt for a 6, which he just missed. Smith holed a good putt for a 5, which made him 3 up.

Going to the seventh, Smith played a good brassie shot into the wind and landed on the green whereas Buckland pulled iron and was short on the green. With his second he was a little too strong and had a long putt for a 3 which he left a yard and a half from the hole. Smith had a good putt, leaving the ball 2 feet short for a certain 3. Buckland missed his putt for a 4, leaving Smith a comfortable 3.

On the eighth hole, there was a strong wind behind and both players appeared to be anxious to get a long ball. Smith topped his drive and Buckland put his halfway up the far side of the ravine. Smith played a good brassie shot but was just short of the green. Buckland was unfortunate in finding his ball in a bad lie and was unable to ground his club. However, he played a very fine second on to the green. Smith was a little too strong with his third and putting back to the hole, left his ball a yard short. Buckland had a good run-up putt and holed his fourth, winning his hole and reducing Smith's lead to 3 up.

From the ninth tee Buckland hooked his drive badly and the wind getting hold of the ball took it far up the hillside into the rough. Smith got a fair drive which landed on the fairway; he played an iron for his second and put the ball into the dip. Buckland had to play a niblick for his second; he got a good shot and was only a few yards short of Smith. He took a masher for his third shot but, once again, hooked it badly and found the rough. Smith took an iron for his third and slightly pulled the shot, leaving it 10 yards above the green. Buckland then played a niblick, which was short, but he had a good run-up shot to within 2 feet of the hole. Smith's run-up shot was a little too strong but he had a good putt and only just missed the hole for a 5. The hole was eventually halved in 5, leaving Smith 3 up at the turn.

From the tenth tee Buckland had a long drive but it was slightly pushed out and found the rough. Smith had a good drive, which was slightly hooked. He was lying in a good position, hit a very nice second with his brassie and was about 30 yards short of the green. Buckland second was a fine iron shot being about 20 yards short of the green. Both players had gone run-up shots but Buckland had the advantage. Smith had a good putt and lay within a foot of the hole. Buckland had a very good shot which looked as if it was going in the hole for a 4; but he had the misfortune to run up against a long piece of bamboo grass which just held up his ball short of the hole, and the hole was eventually halved in 5.

From the eleventh tee there was a very strong cross wind and it was difficult for the players to keep their balance on the tee. Both of them missed their tee shots. Smith got into the sand on the right and Buckland being in the rough. Buckland played a very fine iron shot for his second with a slight hook which brought his ball into the middle of the fairway. Smith, on the other hand, played a safety shot, being content to putt his ball into the middle of the fairway, short of the ravine guarding the twelfth hole. Both players played very good third shots, lying within a foot of each other on the green. It was Buckland's putt and he left his ball 2 yards short of the hole. Smith made a good putt, putting his within 6 inches of the hole. Buckland just missed his 6 and left Smith an easy putt for a win which he holed, making him 4 up.

Going to the Gem there was a very trying wind. Smith took a jigger for his shot and landed in the valley. Buckland hit a very good iron shot into the wind and was on the left of the green. Smith played a niblick for his second and was a little too strong, his ball travelling to the far side of the green. He played a very fine putt, to within a few inches of the hole for his third, which seemed to unnervise Buckland who hooked his putt badly and left himself a long putt for a 4, which, however, he managed to sink, halving the hole.

From the thirteenth tee both players hooked their ball and were lying up against the bank. Smith took a masher for his second and got well clear with a nice straight shot; Buckland played an iron and was just 20 yards short of the green. Smith played a jigger for his third and just managed to find the green. If then looked as if Buckland would win the hole but he duffed his third shot and was only just on the green. Smith played a very good approach putt which put him one yard from the hole. Buckland's approach putt was not good and he left himself a 4 yard putt which he managed to hole and the result was a half-in-half.

Going to the fourteenth Smith cut his drive but was fortunate not to find trouble. Buckland hit a clean ball but with a slight hook which took him up to the fifteenth tee. Smith was a little too strong with his masher shot and his ball travelled to the back of the green. Buckland played a very nice run-up for his second which left his ball just four yards below the hole. Putting down hill Smith put his ball too much to the left and left a longish putt for a 4, which he successfully negotiated. Buckland was just 2 inches short with his third and had to be content with another half.

From the fifteenth tee Smith again cut his drive but did not find any serious difficulty. Buckland got a little too much under his ball and, although it was straight, he did not get any great length. He played a very fine iron shot for his second, which was unlucky in kicking to the right and putting him into the rough. Smith took a brassie for his second, but smothered the ball and did not travel very far. He then played a masher shot which was not quite strong enough to get over the rise of the green. Buckland's third was half-topped, and although it travelled in the right direction it was a little strong and he had to play his fourth shot, which he put 5 yards past the hole. Smith then played a good run-up putt, leaving his ball one yard short and leaving Buckland a half-stymie, which he just failed to negotiate. Smith then holed his putt for a 5, winning the hole and making him 5 up.

At the 16th hole the wind was again troublesome, but Smith hit a good tee shot, leaving the ball just short of the green. Buckland also had a very good tee shot but was a trifle unlucky with the kick, which sent his ball to the right of the green and short. Smith was short with his run-up shot, but holed a very good putt for a three. Buckland was 6 yards past the hole with his approach putt and failed to hole his third, leaving Smith the winner.

From the 17th tee Smith again cut his drive and was fortunate to remain on the fairway. Buckland got a very bad pull and found his ball against a fir tree in an almost unplayable position. He took a niblick and got very well out but not clear of the rough. Smith hit a good second with his brassie well down the fairway. Buckland took an iron for his third and again pulled on to the side of the hill; he took a niblick for his fourth and put the ball well on to the middle of the green. Smith played an iron for his third and was also on the green. It was Buckland's putt and although he hit the ball in the right direction it was too strong and ran over the hole. Smith had a good putt and left himself a certain 5, winning the hole.

From the 18th tee Smith hit a good drive playing to the left of the fairway to avoid the bunkers. Buckland got too much under his ball and only just reached the bunkers. He played a beautiful iron shot into the wind, which landed on the far side of the green. Smith's second was very short of the green but he played a good run-up shot. Buckland had a good approach putt and was lying for a safe 4. Smith went boldly for the hole and only just missed halving it.

At the end of the first round Smith was 8 up, due mainly to his good putting. Buckland, on the other hand, had putted badly, taking three putts on nine greens. The approximate scores for the 18 holes were as follows:—

SMITH.—Out: 6, 5, 3, 4, 5, 3, 5, 6=42.
In: 5, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 3, 5=41.
BUCKLAND.—Out: 5, 5, 4, 5, 6, 5, 4, 6=46.
In: 5, 6, 4, 5, 4, 4, 7, 6=45.

THE SECOND ROUND.

There was still a strong breeze afteriffin and it was hardly expected that the players would return low scores. Smith took the honour and got a badly hooked shot in front of the ladies' clubhouse. Buckland also hooked his shot but was lying on the fairway. Smith took a brassie for his second which was slightly pushed out. Buckland half topped his shot which ran over the green into the rough. Smith got a nice third about six yards past the hole and Buckland ran his third about five yards past. Smith was two feet short with his putt and Buckland was almost down with his fourth, the hole being halved in 5.

Smith hit a beautiful tee shot well down the fairway but Buckland pushed his out badly into the rough. He played a good niblick for his second, just short of the bunker and again a good niblick shot, just 4 yards past the hole. Smith failed to pick up his second shot and hit the face of the bunker. He just managed to get out with his third and was a little too strong with his masher, leaving Buckland the winner of the hole in 5.

Driving from the next tee Buckland used his masher niblick and hit a beautiful shot to the right of the pin. Smith played a masher and just found the green. With his run-up he was 5 yards to the left of the hole; holed a good putt, he managed to scrape a half in 3.

Both players hit good shots from the fourth tee. Smith had a bad lie for his second and only half hit it. Buckland had a good second and was just 8 yards past the pin. Smith was on with his third and down in 5. Buckland was too strong with his approach putt but was unlucky in not holing his fourth and had to be content with a half.

At the next hole Buckland hit a very fine tee shot, Smith getting a bad pull into the rough. He got well out, however, into the middle of the fairway, but Buckland's second was too good and he won the hole in 4, reducing Smith's lead to 4 up.

At the sixth hole Buckland pushed his drive badly and was trapped behind a fir tree. He failed to get out in his second and only just managed to move the ball with his third. He fourth shot was also unsuccessful and he picked up, leaving Smith 5 up.

Smith cut his drive badly at the 7th hole and found the rough. Buckland hit a fine iron shot which put him on the middle of the green. Smith made a fine recovery; but was not near enough to hole his putt for a 3. Buckland had a good approach putt, almost getting a 2, reducing Smith's lead to 4 up.

Going to the eighth, Buckland pulled his tee shot and Smith sliced. Both players had good seconds and were down in 4, halving the hole.

From the ninth tee Buckland hooked his drive on to the hillside; Smith putting his well down the fairway; but he pulled his second badly and had to give up the hole on account of a lost ball.

This left Smith 2 up at the turn. From the tenth tee Buckland hit a good drive but Smith missed his and landed on the face of the hill. He played an iron for his second which put him in the rough on the right of the fairway. He took a brassie for his third which he topped. Meanwhile Buckland played a very fine second with his iron, just short of the hole on account of a lost ball.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BRITISH HELP FOR YING-TAK.

The consignment of food-stuffs forwarded by British merchants in Hongkong for the relief of the sufferers from the fire at Ying-tak, to which reference was made in a previous issue, should have been taken from Canton to its destination by a British gunboat. When the *Farman* arrived the gunboat was in readiness, with steam up, to carry on the good work, but it was learned that there was not sufficient water to permit the journey being completed and arrangements, therefore, had quickly to be made for the transport of the supplies by rail.

The British Consul at Canton personally interested himself in the matter; the Vice-Consul sought and obtained from the Authorities the necessary escort to prevent robbery or molestation and himself accompanied the supplies and superintended their distribution in the devastated district.

It is not pretended, of course, that the help thus provided was sufficient to meet all needs, but it proved of considerable value in a number of distressing cases of poverty and helplessness, and, it is almost unnecessary to say, was most warmly appreciated by the recipients.

The *Canton Times* of Saturday has a leading article expressing appreciation of the gift. "We quote the two opening paragraphs:— 'The British Vice-Consul informed the Government yesterday that the people of Hongkong had contributed five tons of cooked food stuffs for the relief of the sufferers in Yingtak whose homes have been completely destroyed by fire. This is a very gracious gift and is deeply appreciated by the Government. Our neighbours have given this substantial proof of their neighbourliness and their kindly feeling toward the people of Kwangtung. This act of charity is the more gracious because it comes unsolicited, for though a missionary sent out an appeal, the Government felt there had been so many requests for assistance that any solicitation for fund at this time would be inopportune. But the beneficence of our friends exceeded the faith of our Government.'"

ROBBERY.

A Chinese woman reported to the Central Police Station, last night, that her house at 36, Gage Street, had been broken into during her temporary absence in the afternoon. Clothing, jewellery and money to the value of \$29 are alleged to have been stolen.

Smith was short with his fourth and too far with his fifth which enabled Buckland to win the hole in 5. Playing to the 11th hole, Buckland pulled his drive on to the 12th green. Smith hit a good drive straight down the fairway but he lost the advantage by putting his second into the ravine. Buckland entered the ravine by topping his second. Smith then played a masher for his third which he smothered and failed to get clear of the rough. Both players were lying side by side in the rough and Smith had to play his fourth which he put just short of the green. It looked almost certain that Buckland would win the hole but he duffed his third and his ball rested in an almost unplayable position. He got well out of this trouble but was short of the green. Smith put his fifth 5 yards past the hole but holed his next shot with a good putt, winning the hole in 6, against Buckland's 5.

Smith hit a very good tee shot with the jigger which landed hole-high. Buckland was a little too strong with his tee shot and was over the green. His run up shot was also too strong and he took two putts to get down. Smith, taking the same number, won the hole and increased his lead to 4 up.

Smith's drive at the next hole was short, but on the fairway, he forced his second with a brassie but failed to pick it up. He had a cupped lie for his third and put the ball below the green. Buckland had not a good second but put his third nicely on the green. He had a good approach putt and won the hole in five.

Going to the fourteenth Buckland duffed his drive which ran down the hill. Smith did not hit a very good ball but he was nicely on the fairway. Buckland again duffed his shot and was short of the green. His run up shot was unlucky, landing on a soft piece of ground. Smith had a nice run-up shot for his second being ten yards to the left of the pin. Buckland's putt was a good effort for a 4 but just failed. Smith had a good approach putt and holed his next shot for a win. He was now downy 4.

Both players hit good drives for the fifteenth. Smith played a jigger for his second and was just short. Buckland played a very nice run-up shot and was just on. Smith was four yards past the hole with his third and Buckland was 3 yards short. Smith failed to sink his putt and Buckland ran his down for a nicely played 4, keeping the match still all square.

Buckland took an iron to the sixteenth and pulled it into the rough. Smith's drive was about 20 yards short of the green but on the fairway. Buckland had a bad lie for his second and failed to reach the green. Smith had a nice run-up shot but it had an unlucky kick to the left. Buckland was 4 yards short of the hole with his third and Smith put his approach putt to within 2 feet of the hole. Buckland failed to sink his fourth which left Smith the winner by 4 up and 2 to play.

The approximate scores for the sixteen holes were as follows:—
SMITH.—Out: 5, 6, 3, 5, 5, 5, 4, 7=44.
In: 7, 8, 3, 6, 4, 5, 4, 5=35.
BUCKLAND.—Out: 5, 5, 3, 5, 4, 8, 3, 4, 5=42.
In: 6, 7, 4, 5, 5, 4, 5=35.

PRESENTATION OF THE CUP.

After the match a large number of players assembled in the Club house where Mr. G. T. Edkins presented the cups to the winner and runner-up. Mr. Edkins congratulated them and complimented the runner-up on putting such a fine fight in the afternoon, after being a down on the end of the morning round. He expressed the hope that Mr. Buckland would remain in the Colony and have a further chance of carrying off the championship.

INKER

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OTSTOY SHOWROOM NOW OPEN
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NEW DANCE RECORDS

6139 (THAT NAUGHTY WALTZ

ISLE OF GOLDEN DREAMS

3383 (TODDLE

HEELA BOOLA

6144 (ON MIAMI SHORE

IF YOU COULD CARE

3379 (SIAM SOO

MAKE BELIEVE

3383 (MAZIE

(TWO SWEET LIPS

3376 (ANSWER

(O-H-I-O

3391 (SWEET IN YOUR DART'S ARMS

(I SPOILED YOU

3372 (MY MAMMY

(DO YOU EVER THINK OF ME

3358 (PEBBLES

(FANDANGO

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TAFFETA
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GUARANTEED.DRESS SHIRTS
A specialty.With Soft or Soft
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A specialty.

This High-Class make is BETTER MADE, BETTER MATERIAL and BETTER CUT—thus ensuring perfect comfort than other makes.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE Captain, Owners and Agents disclaim any responsibility for debts incurred by the crew of the s.s. "Blue" now in port at Hongkong. [1772]

PEAK CLUB.

PRACTICE DANCE FOR ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

MEMBERS and Subscribers are hereby notified that there will be a PRACTICE DANCE at the Club on WEDNESDAY, 23rd inst. at 9.15 P.M. No Tickets.

JOHN BENTLEY, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, November 20th, 1921. [1773]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, (1914), LIMITED.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company, 87, GZOW'S BUILDING, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 10th December, 1921, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ended 30th September 1921, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors. THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from THURSDAY, the 1st December 1921 until SATURDAY, the 10th December, 1921, both days inclusive. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, December 19th [1774]

KONINKRIJKE-PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BELAVAN DELI, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN CLOON," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the November 25th, 1921, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on November 24th, 1921, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas. Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN, Agents.

Hongkong, November 21st, 1921. [1775]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

REGATTA

Members are reminded that the FIRST SCRATCH REGATTA will be held at Back Boulder Point on SUNDAY the 4th of December, when the following will form the Programme of events:— Senior Fours, (2) Junior Fours, (3) Tube, (4) Beginners Pairs. For further particulars consult Notice Board. Beginners are requested to attend at the Club regularly for instruction. A Launch will leave Murray Pier on the 4th of December at 10 A.M. with members and their friends.

DANCE

A SUBSCRIPTION DANCE will be held on FRIDAY the 25th inst. at 9 P.M. for members and their Lady friends. Invitations can be had on application to the undersigned.

R. C. WITCHELL, Hon. Secretary.

[1763]

CITY HALL

THIRD PIANO RECITAL (ROMANTICS).

given by

HARRY ORE

assisted by

DANIEL ORDERWIJZER

(Baritone of the Royal Opera in Amsterdam).

On Monday, 21st November at 5.30 P.M. sharp.

LADY STUBBS

will honour the recital with her presence.

Booking at ANDERSON'S [1766]

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P.O. 62 [1765]

INTIMATIONS

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

BANKRUPTCY Nos. 8 & 11 of 1920 RE THE TUNG SUNG HONG.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICE.

A FINAL DIVIDEND of \$1.75 per cent has been declared in the above matter. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovementioned dividend may be received at the Offices of Messrs. PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING, No. 5 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 28th November 1921, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 12 noon, and any subsequent day during the same hours.

Creditors applying for payment must produce any bills of exchange or other securities held by them and must sign a receipt in the prescribed form.

PERCY SMITH, F.C.A. } Trustees.
CHENG WAI YING,
KWAN KI SANG }
Hongkong, 14th November, 1921. [1768]

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

First TOURNAMENT of Season.

THEATRE ROYAL.

SATURDAY, November 26th

at 9.15 P.M.

Main Event

FEATHERWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

TEDDY NEAL... v. Leading Stoker BRITT Hongkong's H.M.S. "Cairo" Price \$5 (riptide) \$3 reserved and \$1 (unreserved)

Booking at Mounties.

Members only (on production of Current Membership Cards) TUESDAY, November 22nd. General Public WEDNESDAY, November 23rd to SATURDAY, November 26th. [1753]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for:

Box 40, CK, XX, LM, LN, LR, LT, LU, LW, MA, ME, MZ, NE, NF, A

TO LET—THREE OFFICE ROOMS in No. 3, Des Voeux Road Central. For particulars, apply to Asia Commercial and Development Co., Ltd., No. 3, Des Voeux Road Central. [145]

WANTED—MANAGER (European) wanted for the Seamen's Institute. Applications by writing only to the Chaplain, Seamen's Institute. [145]

TO LET.

GODOWN at Yau-mai.

For particulars apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD. [146]

TO LET.

GODOWN at Sam Shui Po near Cosmopolitan Dock. Large open compound in front suitable for the storage of Metal, Lumber, Ores, etc. Marine Lot; approached either from land or water side. For particulars apply to—W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO. [1324]

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Beef Sausages ... 30 cents per lb.

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Pressed Beef, ready for the table 60 cts. per lb.

Brawn " " " 80 " " "

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Cooked Ham 81.40 per lb.

Smoked Beef to order 75 cents per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD. [53]

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Roger & Gallet's Rhum & Quinquina

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Watson's "Tall Young Fong" Hair Wash

Glycerine & Quinina

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Douglas's Rose & Flowers

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Lockyer's Restorer

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Pinaud's Extract Vegetal

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PHONE No. 15.

BIRTHS.

CRUM.—At Shanghai, on November 12th, to Capt. and Mrs. G. W. CRUM, a son. GRAHAM-BARROW.—At Shanghai, on November 12th, to Tess, wife of E. P. GRAHAM-BARROW, a son.

DEATH.

DEWING.—At Shanghai, on November 12th, BEATRICE ELLEN, the beloved wife of CHARLES DEWING, aged 46 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 21st, 1921.

METHODS OF CONTROVERSY.

We are reluctant to devote the space necessary to reply in detail to four columns of vituperative argument in the *China Mail* the other night which professes to expose our "intellectual dishonesty" in discussion, but serves in point of fact very effectually to prove itself the sinner in this respect. A few of the most glaring instances will suffice:—

(1). Our contemporary in its advocacy of the abolition of extra-territoriality in China, had made the statement that "extraordinary privileges were extorted from China, but from no European nation where the laws were bad." We replied that the writer of this had evidently forgotten, if he ever knew, that the Western Powers had enjoyed extra-territorial privileges in the Ottoman Empire from time immemorial. Our contemporary now says:—"When we spoke of no European power being asked for extra-territoriality, we did hesitate a moment with the case of Turkey in mind, but then decided to let the passage go; in the belief that no honest reader could be misled by it. If the D.P. cares to insist that Turks are Europeans, of course, we must concede the point. But that does not altogether vitiate the point we were making." Is that an example of "intellectual honesty"?

(2). Our contemporary had said we were not sincere in our profession regarding the Canton Government's violation of the sanctity of contracts "because *mus ista* sale contracts are recognised by the [Hongkong] Government and it wants them repudiated." The statement was so new to us that we asked for information

as to when these sale contracts were "recognised by the Government." Our contemporary's reply is that he suspects we have "no eye or ear for irony." That, we suppose, is another example of our contemporary's "intellectual honesty" in debate. Is it the *Daily Press* or the *China Mail* which ignores what it cannot answer?

Concerning the subject of the "sanctity of contracts" we are treated to a disquisition on "the deliberate attempts" of the *Daily Press* "to mislead public opinion, in the interests of disappointed concessionaires." The italics are our contemporary's and the allusion is to our citing the Cassel agreement as an instance in proof of the allegation we had made against the Canton Government. Our information of that subject is based entirely on the published text of the agreement and such statements as have appeared in various newspapers on the subject. We are not conscious of serving any interests other than that of common honesty. Our contemporary's method of re-stating the argument is characteristic of its usual methods of controversy. It sets up an analogy which is no analogy at all and it ignores completely the important fact that this contract was no purely local arrangement, but one which had the full approval and sanction of the national Government of China as being essential to its validity. We say again, without any special consideration for the concessionaires, that the refusal of the Canton Government was a violation of the pledge it offered to the Powers to "scrupulously respect the legitimate rights of the Foreign Powers and their nationals, duly acquired by treaty, contract, or established usage."

Most of our adversary's tirade is concerned with the question of extra-territoriality. He has been stung by our remark that in his advocacy of the abolition of extra-territoriality in China he is supported only by Russian Bolsheviks who are willing to pay that price for official recognition of the Soviet by the Government of China. We are told that this is "either a lie or an ignorant mistake." We are unable to recognise it as either. Our contemporary reminds us of "a little history," and takes us "back to a time prior to the sixteenth century, when 'although foreigners were not as well behaved as they are now, the Chinese were most hospitable and liberal and tolerant.' Foreign residents in China should be grateful for this certificate of character." Later on, we read: "our grandfathers decided that China need not be considered as within the pale of international law, and that no British subject should be subject to Chinese authority in China." If our critic will continue his study of history down to the Nineteenth Century he will learn that there were abundant grounds for that decision. It was a decision taken by the Powers—certainly by the British and American Governments—with great reluctance and only under a sense of stern necessity. As showing that he does not stand alone in his denunciation of extra-territoriality our critic quotes some expressions of opinion by the late Sir ROBERT HART ("not a wholly unbiased witness," as our contemporary is willing apparently to admit), and quotations are also made from a report to the Home Government by Consul Alcock in the *Fifties*. We can well believe that "the worthless character of a numerous gathering of foreigners of all nations, under no effective control, is a national reproach as well as a public calamity." But is this the character of our contemporary would give to the foreign communities in China to-day? If it is not, the quotation is utterly irrelevant. (We may interpolate here the information that it was this same Consul Alcock who got himself into trouble with Sir JOHN DOWLING by writing:—"A salutary dread of the immediate consequences of violence offered to British subjects... seems to be the best and only protection in this country for Englishmen.") We were not discussing what happened before the Powers established "effective control" over their nationals who came to China, but the conditions that have existed since effective control was established—the conditions that exist to-day—and we repeat that we know of no support for our contemporary's advocacy of the abolition of extra-territoriality save the offer made to China by the Bolshevik authorities.

Finally we come to our contemporary's references to the surrender of extra-territoriality in Japan, a little more than twenty years ago. We ridiculed the suggestion that the Powers consented to waiving it there because "Japan was strong," but retain it in China because "China is weak." Our critic quotes as

proof conclusive of this view a remark by Professor CHAMBERLAIN to the effect that "Japan's marvellous successes [in the war with China] made resistance to any of her demands increasingly difficult." Is it not mirth-provoking to be told that the great Powers of the world deemed it necessary to yield to Japan's "demands" in this respect because she had impressed them with her display of naval and military strength against China?

Long before the Japan-China war Japan had been earnestly at work reforming her laws and raising the standard of their administration in order to meet the views of the Powers as to what was necessary to justify their surrender of extra-territoriality. Our mentor may find enlightening information on this subject in the earlier editions of Professor CHAMBERLAIN'S "Things Japanese," published some years prior to the war with China. It is supremely ridiculous to suggest that the Powers were terrified—we suppose that is what our contemporary means—into waiving extra-territoriality because of the victory Japan had gained over China in the war of 1894-5. The plain fact of the matter is that Japan had satisfied the Powers that the reforms she had made in her judicial administration entitled her to ask for the surrender of extra-territorial jurisdiction by the Powers. We did not say that there was a general recognition on the part of the foreign residents in Japan that the laws were satisfactory; what we said was that the Powers—the Governments—were satisfied that the Japanese laws and the arrangements made for their administration warranted the surrender. We are well aware that it may be said of the English residents of Japan at the time that they "almost unanimously" objected to the surrender, but there were some at least who recognised, as the Ministers of the Powers did upon due examination by competent investigators, that the Japanese laws and the arrangements for their administration had been brought to such a standard as entitled Japan to make the claim. When that can be said of the laws and the arrangements for their administration in China we have no doubt that the Powers will be equally willing to accede to China's desires in the matter, however anxious the majority of foreign residents may be that the *status quo* should be maintained. The Powers stand pledged to do so, and it remains for the Chinese Government to satisfy their requirements, which they certainly cannot do at present.

We do not know where to look for the "red herrings," we have "put across the plain trail," but in wading through the slimy stream of vituperation in the columns of our contemporary we have been very forcibly reminded of the cuttle-fish whose characteristic is that, when pursued, it exudes an inkly slime to discomfit its pursuers.

Marshal Prince Arimoto Yamagata is reported to be seriously ill.

Owing to the increasing extent to which salt is being smuggled in China the Government announces the formation of a special police force.

The Government is about to put in hand the construction of a new office for the Public Works Department and a long-promised project—a new police station for Yau-mai.

The Governor-General of the Philippines is to invite the Governors of Hongkong, Indo-China and British North Borneo to attend the forthcoming carnival at Manila.

H.E. the Governor has appointed Mr. S. B. C. Ross to be Postmaster-General, and Mr. M. J. Breen to be Assistant Colonial Treasurer and Assistant Assessor of Rates, with effect from the November 15th, 1921.

The *Shanghai Gazette* says:—"We understand that there are no less than ten ships to be fitted up in Shanghai very shortly for the Eastern trade. They will fly the Chinese flag but it is suggested that there will be substantial German interests connected with them."

Mr. J. L. Dodds, Third Secretary of the British Embassy in Tokio, has been appointed Second Secretary. Earl John de Salis recently arrived in Tokio, as Third Secretary. Mr. E. R. Glen and Captain C. C. Langhorne, Honorary Attachés, have returned home.

Viscount Takahashi has been appointed Prime Minister of Japan. A passage says the appointment is regarded as an indication that the power of the militarists is waning, and as favouring a continuation of the peaceful foreign policy of the late Premier.

The Chung Kwok Hong Lee Steamship Co., Ltd., and the Oriental Securities and Finance Co., Ltd., have been struck off the register of companies. Notice is given in the *Gazette* that unless cause is shown to the contrary, the Ying Fat Un Co., Ltd., will be struck off the register and the Company dissolved, at the expiration of three months.

The *Paul Leant* which arrived on Saturday had a total of 346 passengers on board.

The World Theatre announce the last opportunity of seeing the film of the Dempsey-Carpentier fight.

It is notified that His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Scott Langshaw, B.Sc., M.C., to be Junior District Officer and Magistrate, of Weihaiwei, for a period of six months from the 11th June, 1921.

The Public Works Department at Canton proposes to widen the road from the Bund to Sai-kwan into a modern "boulevard" passing through the scene of the recent fire in Tung Man and Ching Yuen Streets. A similar proposal is under consideration with regard to the area cleared by fire at Sap-Pat-Po.

According to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, at Peking, 16 million tons of coal was mined in China, all told, in 1916, of which only 2,800,000 were excavated by Chinese, but four years later the total output was increased to 21,300,000, of which 5,400,000 tons were taken out from mines under Chinese management.

A number of Shanghai Chinese are subscribing \$500,000 for the establishment of a brewery to be known as the China Beer Co., Ltd. Shares will be \$50, each, one quarter of which is to be paid up before the end of this year. The organizers will subscribe \$300,000 among themselves, the remainder being raised by public subscriptions.

K. Shimidzu, the noted Japanese tennis champion, who was defeated by Mr. William Johnston in the Davis Tournament, returned to Japan recently from America on the T.K.K.s.s. *Tenyo Maru*. During his stay there Mr. Shimidzu will marry in Tokio, and then proceed to Calcutta to join the branch of the Mitsui firm.

A man who admitted that he had looked over the contents of a garbage bucket and had collected therefrom 27 decomposed pigeons, one chicken and one duck, was fined \$10 by Mr. Lindell, on Saturday, for being in possession of food unfit for human consumption. The man denied that it was his intention to sell the birds and said that if the Magistrate thought he ought not to eat them he would not do so.

Regulations have been made by the Captain Superintendent of Police and have been approved by the Governor-in-Council with reference to medical treatment, pay during sickness and sick leave of police officers. It is laid down that a subordinate officer shall be entitled to free medical treatment and be subject to no stoppages of pay. An exception to this is that if the disease is a disease of misconduct, or a sickness or injury self-inflicted, the officer shall have free treatment but no pay. In the cases not covered by the exception sick leave on full pay, for 25 days in any year may be granted. All subordinate officers who are entitled to free quarters and all officers whose salaries do not exceed \$800 a year may obtain free medical treatment and reduced hospital fees for their wives and children.

BAZAAR AT THE ITALIAN CONVENT.

The Italian Convent in Caine Road was given over, this week end, to the annual bazaar for which the Sisters and pupils were, for a good many hours each week, throughout the year. Three hundred pairs of busy fingers had amassed a great many articles, some pretty and trifling, others handsome and valuable and all on sale in aid of various institutions in which the Italian Convent is interested. These include the Wanchai Home, the West Point Foundling House and two other homes for orphans and invalids in the interior of China. The principal hall of the school was crowded with purchasers all the time the sale was open. In other rooms a bran tub, lotteries and other amusements were conducted. The Convent was able to provide accommodation under cover for all visitors so that the stormy weather on Saturday proved an advantage rather than otherwise. Mr. Gonzales and his string band kindly lent their services.

The bazaar was opened by the Italian Consul who expressed his surprise at the great number of articles made by the scholars. Mrs. Galuzzi, the Rev. Fr. Maria and Mr. Owen Hughes were amongst those who attended.

TO-DAY'S PIANO RECITAL.

For the third of the series of piano recitals given by Mr. Harry Ore, which takes place at the City Hall this evening the following will be the programme:—SCHUBERT (1797-1828):—

1.—Third Sonata in major, op. 120.
(a) Allegro moderato.
(b) Andante.
(c) Allegro.

2.—(a) Nach and Traume.
(b) Der Neugierige.
(c) Aufenthal.
DANIEL ORDERWIJZER.

3.—Military March (arr. by Tausig). H. ORE.

INTERVAL.

MEYERLESON (1800-1847):—
4.—Prelude, Fugue and Choral.
H. ORE.

SCHUMANN (1810-1856):—
5.—(a) Widmung.
(b) Du bist wie eine Blume.
(c) Die Zwei Grenadiere.
D. ORDERWIJZER.

6.—Etudes symphoniques, op. 13.
H. ORE.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

AMERICA AGAINST JAPANESE PROPOSALS.

PRINCE OF WALES IN INDIA.

FURTHER DETAILS OF TROUBLE IN BOMBAY.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.
JAPAN'S REQUEST FOR INCREASED
TONNAGE NOT APPROVED.

WASHINGTON, November 19th.
It is indicated officially that the American delegation regards the relative strength of navies in the American disarmament proposal as the fundamental principle, any alteration of which might seriously affect the whole negotiations.

LATER.

GREAT BRITAIN'S OPEN ATTITUDE.
An authoritative statement says that the British delegation is ready for complete ventilation of the question of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance before the Far Eastern committee.

Though the British decision to suspend the construction of four battleships is received with very great satisfaction in America there is little prospect of Congress stopping the construction of American battleships. It is stated that if the Conference results in an agreement by the nine participating Powers other nations will be invited to adhere to it.

CHINA AND THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

WASHINGTON, November 18th.
An authoritative Chinese statement says that China opposes a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and desires the nullification of the Lansing-Ishii agreement.

BRITISH VIEWS ON VARIOUS QUESTIONS.

An authoritative statement regarding Britain's naval views discloses the fact that aircraft are not regarded as having displaced capital ships in warfare. It is submitted that aircraft bombardment of cities might be justified because of the pressure exerted by such attacks on enemy Governments. By contrast, submarines, which are described as an "instrument of assassination" are incapable of exerting a similar influence. The statement denies a report that Britain formerly proposed one ship annually; this would amount to repudiation of Mr. Hughes's holiday plan. In connection with the Anglo-Japanese Treaty it states that Britain is quite prepared to consider the conclusion of a tripartite agreement on the revision of the present understanding in a form entirely unobjectionable to the United States. It is recognized that the Senate would be unlikely to approve of the former.

JAPAN'S NAVAL CLAIM DISAPPROVED.

LONDON, November 18th.
From all appearances the Americans look unfavourably on the Japanese request to increase her relative naval strength. Administrative officials point out that the Hughes ratio was the natural result of applying the principle that the present proportionate strength should be preserved in the reductions agreement.

LATER.

CHINA PROPOSES CONCERT OF PACIFIC POWERS.

A scheme is outlined which, a Washington telegram says, the Chinese will advance for a permanent concert of the Pacific Powers. The main features of it will be regular and periodic sittings; secondly, the convening of a special session on any member's demand; thirdly, a permanent secretariat; fourthly, provision for the institution of a commission of enquiry into any dispute. The correspondent explains that the necessity for such a scheme is due to recognition of the fact that the Conference cannot settle Pacific problems permanently.

JAPANESE VIEWS ON CHINESE PROPOSALS.

WASHINGTON, November 18th.
Baron Shidehara is to present the Japanese views on the Chinese proposals at to-day's meeting of the Big Nine.

BRITISH LABOUR AND DISARMAMENT.

LONDON, November 19th.
On the occasion of the Washington Conference the National Joint Council of Labour has issued a manifesto on Anglo-American relations in the shape of a declaration of a policy of fraternity to American labour.

The manifesto declares that there can be no solid Anglo-American friendship or co-operation till the Irish question is settled. It demands the extension of the American disarmament proposals to all forms of armament and says that under no alliance could Labour contemplate being dragged into war with America. Therefore, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance should not be renewed. It is of opinion that until peace treaties are revised and an association of all nations formed there can be no firm foundation for international peace or disarmament. It concludes by saying that if British and American labour could co-operate in furthering their common views on foreign policy this would be a very great step towards permanent world peace.

SCHEME TO REMEDY CHAOS IN CHINA.

LONDON, November 20th.
There is but little fresh news from Washington correspondents regarding the trend of affairs apart from a meeting of the Far Eastern Committee. It is confidently foreshadowed, however, that a scheme will be formulated with the object of remedying the internal chaos to which China is prey. The problem will be sedulously to avoid infringement of China's sovereignty. On the other hand, an arrangement will probably be made to rectify many such existing contraventions. An impression reigns that the Chinese Government is loath to avail itself of foreign aid on the consortium plan which is necessary to enable restoration of order, but acceptance of this is regarded as ultimately inevitable.

A CLOUD ON THE HORIZON.

Another cloud on the Conference horizon, which remains to be dissipated, is the question of the readjustment of the disarmament ratio desired by Japan. America apparently is strongly averse to this and it is noted that publicity is given to the fact that Mr. Balfour and Admiral Beatty protractedly conferred with Mr. Hughes a few minutes after the American view on Japan's demands were made known. An impression has taken root in some quarters that the situation is rapidly crystallizing to a point where Britain and America may unite in favour of Mr. Hughes's plan against the important Japanese modifications.

BARON KATO STATES JAPAN'S VIEWS.

WASHINGTON, November 20th.
An official communiqué states that at a meeting of the Far Eastern Committee, Baron Kato, on behalf of Japan, offered the opinion that China's difficulties were equally domestic and concerned with external relations. He contended that China ought to be left to work out the former. Japan was desirous of cultivating the happiest and most serviceable relations with China, uninfluenced by any form of territorial aggrandisement anywhere in China. He asserted that Japan adhered, unconditionally and unreservedly, to the policy of the "Open Door" and of equal opportunity in China. She depended on China to supply essential Japanese raw materials and foodstuffs without the latter claiming special rights. As regards the question of the abolition of extra-territoriality Japan intended to co-operate with the other delegations in order to arrive at an arrangement fair to everybody.

NEW DREADNOUGHT MAY BE SCRAPPED.

NEW YORK, November 20th.
The dreadnought West Virginia which was successfully launched at Newport News is scrappable under the disarmament scheme.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITAIN SUPPORTS THE OPEN DOOR.

WASHINGTON, November 18th.
British opinion is that the open door can be best realized by international co-operation, with the assistance of traders. It is incidentally suggested that the development of China would be greatly forwarded by the construction of railways which would help the relations of other nations with China. It is also indicated that no strong British objection will be made to the relinquishment of Weihaiwei and other similar leasedhold territory. It is authoritatively stated that Britain is anxious to do everything possible to enable China to assume her proper place in the commercial world. Britain thinks that this is best attainable through the policy of the open door, leaving China free to carry out her own destiny.

REMARKABLE JAPANESE PROPOSALS.

LONDON, November 18th.

The Manchester Guardian's Washington correspondent cites a report with reserve, although declaring the authority good, to the effect that the Japanese delegates will propose the following terms regarding China: Japan to surrender Shantung and the Twenty-One Demands of the spring of 1915; Japan requires a closer definition of the open door and the integrity of China; the contents that China should consist of the eighteen provinces south of the Great Wall, excluding Tibet, and propose a Japanese protectorate over Manchuria as over Korea; and urges Britain to take over Tibet.

SYMPATHY WITH CHINA.

NEW YORK, November 18th.
The New York Times regards it as of good augury that Great Britain, Japan, and France received the Chinese proposals with approval, and hopes that this attitude will be maintained, because the guarantees for which China asks are indispensable to a good understanding regarding the East, and for the execution of any naval agreement. The New York World thinks that the proposals would be more easily dealt with if a stable Chinese Government existed, and considers that China asks nothing not inherently belonging to every nation. The journal is of the opinion that the Western nations must give proof of their good faith by placing China on her feet politically because they cannot well insist that Japan should make all the sacrifices.

WARSHIP BUILDING SUSPENDED.

LONDON, November 18th.
In connection with a report from Glasgow that Clyde contracts for three capital ships have been suspended, that shipworks are also affected, and that Parkhead Forge closes to-morrow, enquiry at the Admiralty shows that instructions have been despatched to the firms engaged in building the four warships of the super-Hood type not to incur further liabilities on the new construction until further instructions.

NEXT PLenary SESSION.

WASHINGTON, November 18th.
Mr. Hughes has summoned the next plenary session of the Disarmament Conference for Monday, when, it is expected, Mr. Briand will explain the French view on land armaments, as neither the Naval Armaments committee nor the Far Eastern committee is likely to be ready to report on Monday.

AN ARMAMENT MAKER'S CONFES- SION OF FAITH.

NEW YORK, November 18th.
Mr. Schwab, President of the Iron and Steel Institute, declared that disarmament might involve a loss to armament makers, but if permanent peace was possible he would gladly see the war-making plants of his companies sunk at the bottom of the ocean.

LATEST CABLES.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

THE QUESTION OF WORLD WIDE UNEMPLOYMENT.

GENEVA, November 18th.
The Labour Conference adopted by 81 votes to 1, a recommendation for the application of the weekly rest principle to commercial establishments instead of a convention on the matter.

Following a telegram from Mr. Gompers urging the Labour Conference to discuss the unemployment situation the Conference passed a resolution in favour of the convocation of an international conference to examine and discuss remedies for world wide unemployment.

MORE OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVES ON GOVERNING BODY.

GENEVA, November 18th.
The Labour Conference has adopted the report of the committee of selection concerning the reform of the constitution of the governing body of the International Labour Office. Out of twelve Governments represented thereon four will henceforth be from overseas countries, one each of employers and workers groups. There will also be one from overseas. There was much discussion before the report was adopted. Mr. Shiroshina, Japan, and Mr. Joshi, India, were most eloquent in demanding more adequate representation for non-European countries.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY.

DELEGATES FROM EGYPT REJECT THE DRAFT.

LONDON, November 18th.
There are persistent rumours that Adly Pasha has failed to negotiate an Anglo-Egyptian settlement which was the object of his mission to London. They are confirmed by the announcement that he and his colleagues are returning to Egypt to-morrow after Adly Pasha's final interview, lasting only half-an-hour, with Lord Curzon this afternoon.

LATER.

Reuter learns that Lord Curzon has handed Adly Pasha a draft of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty and that Adly Pasha has handed Lord Curzon a Note saying that agreement on the basis of the draft treaty is impossible. Therefore the delegates are leaving London.

REPARATIONS QUESTION.

HERR STINNES' REPORTED VISIT TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

BERLIN, November 19th.
Herr Stinnes has gone to London, it is reported on Mr. Lloyd George's invitation. The Lokalanzeiger is convinced that the visit is connected with reparations. The Allied Reparations Commission has concluded its labours and is leaving to-night.

THE PRINCE IN INDIA.

INFORMAL RECEPTION OF NATIVE RULERS.

BOMBAY, November 18th.
The Prince of Wales this morning demonstrated the sincerity of his desire to know India intimately. In simple morning dress and attended only by two aides-de-camp he held at Government House a quiet reception of native chiefs in the Bombay Presidency. The latter consented to waive ceremonial, gun salutes and guards of honour to which they are entitled. This abrogation of precedent proved deeply gratifying to the Prince of Wales. This is the first occasion in history on which the native governing classes have informally called on a member of the British Ruling House. The Prince of Wales's return visits will be equally informal at the Willingdon Sports Club on November 22nd when the native chiefs will give a tea party in his honour.

The Prince of Wales this afternoon attended the semi-finals of the Commemorative Polo Tournament and played a game with his staff. He attended a garden party held by the Bombay Municipality and after dinner spent an hour at a ball in Government House. He subsequently moved through the illuminated city to the station departing for Poona at midnight.

POONA, November 19th.
The Prince of Wales laid the foundation stones of two memorials. One was to Mahatma Gandhi and in his speech the Prince emphasised that it was a war memorial of all creeds. The second was to Shivaji, the founder of the Marhatta Empire.

THE PARSEES RETALIATE.

BOMBAY, November 19th.
The Parsees, who were the chief sufferers from Thursday's disturbances by the non-co-operators, are now retaliating.

RIOTERS AND POLICEMEN KILLED.

BOMBAY, November 19th.
The outbreak in the bazaar districts on the day of the Prince of Wales's arrival was followed by a non-co-operation meeting. There were bonfires of foreign clothing at street corners. The crowds were swelled by idle mill hands. Five trams were set on fire, a liquor shop burnt down and Europeans stoned. Trams were suspended and the military called out. There was street fighting. Gandhi and others unsuccessfully tried to persuade the crowds to desist from violence. Four policemen were killed and 13 seriously wounded. Three rioters were killed by revolver shots and some wounded. Many were arrested. All is now quiet.

CALCUTTA, November 19th.
The hartal on November 17th in connection with the Prince of Wales's arrival in India passed tranquilly. Owing to increasing intimidation and molestation of the police by the Bengal non-co-operation corps it has been decided to proclaim these corps illegal associations.

REJOICINGS NOT AFFECTED.

POONA, November 18th.
The Prince of Wales laid the foundation of a war memorial.
BOMBAY, November 19th.
The disturbances this morning did not affect the programme of rejoicings on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit. The streets in the evening were thronged with pedestrians viewing the illuminations and decorations. No question of a strike arose as the day was a public holiday.

GANDHI'S CURIOUS CHANGE OF ATTITUDE.

LONDON, November 20th.
An extraordinary change in Gandhi's attitude is reported from Bombay, according to a statement which Gandhi has sent to the press. He declares that a revival of the non-co-operation campaign is again shattered. He confesses that he was chiefly instrumental in creating a spirit of revolt, but that now he is incapable of controlling it or of succeeding in the campaign unless a policy of complete non-violence is followed. He proposes to observe a fast of twenty-four hours weekly as a penance.

FULLER PARTICULARS OF BOMBAY TROUBLE.

BOMBAY, November 18th.
Further particulars of the disturbances show that they originated when the rioters unsuccessfully attempted to prevent people reaching the Prince of Wales's procession. The rioters later attacked the holiday-makers on returning. There were several police casualties which are now stated at four killed and thirty seriously wounded due to the fact that the great majority were on duty along the procession route.

The military rescued isolated parties and in the course of clearing the affected areas encountered barricades where the rioters resisted very stubbornly until nightfall, necessitating several bayonet charges. Troops and police were throughout stoned from house-tops. One European passer by was beaten to death. Two hundred rioters were arrested owing to stoning. In many mills which have since restarted the hands were compelled to cease work.

MISCHIEVOUS INFLUENCES.

FRENCH DENIAL OF STUPID RUMOURS.

PARIS, November 17th.
Mischievous influences are again at work to sow discord between France and France's Eastern friend. Havas is authorized absolutely to deny the stupid rumours that France might ever contemplate, much less offer, lending Indo-Chinese ports as naval bases to another power.—Havas.

CYCLONES IN ARKANSAS.

NEW YORK, November 19th.
Twelve were killed and thirty injured by two cyclones in Arkansas. Japan's proposal for a slightly greater tonnage is authoritatively interpreted in the ratio of seventy instead of sixty compared with Britain and America.

FRANCE AND THE SOVIET.

FORMER GOVERNMENT'S DEBTS MUST BE RECOGNISED.

PARIS, November 17th.
According to a French Note just handed to the British Ambassador an essential condition for France entering into relations with the Soviet Government is the latter's recognition of full responsibility for the former Russian Government's debts, not as a concession but as an inalienable principle of common international law.—Havas.

FRENCH SCIENTIST DECLINES.

PARIS, November 17th.
The inventor of wireless telegraphy, the French scientist Edward Branly, whose income is exceeding modest, has declined the Government's offer of a life annuity of eight hundred sterling.—Havas.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

ULSTER NEGOTIATIONS WHOLLY SUSPENDED.

LONDON, November 19th.
The Ulster negotiations have been wholly suspended till the informal meeting of Mr. Lloyd George and Sir James Craig which will probably take place early next week. Mr. Lloyd George went to Bournemouth this morning to rejoin his family.

BISHOP SCOTT OF SHANTUNG HONOURED.

LONDON, November 19th.
An honorary Doctorate of Divinity of Cambridge University has been conferred on Bishop Scott of Shantung.

U.S. SUPER-DREADNOUGHT.

EXCEEDS HER DESIGNED SPEED IN TESTS.

WASHINGTON, November 19th.
The newest super-dreadnought, Maryland, has successfully undergone her tests and has exceeded the designed speed of twenty-one knots by one and a half knots.

SERBO-ALBANIAN CONFLICT.

SETTLED BY LEAGUE OF NATIONS COUNCIL.

PARIS, November 18th.
The Serbo-Albanian conflict has been settled by the council of the League of Nations, following Serbia's acceptance of the frontier line defined by the Ambassadors' Conference.

EGYPTIAN COTTON FREIGHTS.

THE THREATENED RATE WAR AVERTED.

LONDON, November 19th.
It is officially announced by the United States Shipping Board and the British lines concerned that the controversy regarding the freightage on Egyptian cotton to America has been equitably adjusted.

ATLANTIC FARE REDUCED.

NEW YORK, November 20th.
The Red Star and White Star lines have reduced the third class fare to Europe by twenty per cent.

KARL REACHES MADEIRA.

FUNCHAL, November 18th.
The ex-Austrian Emperor Karl and his consort have arrived.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRANCO-KEMALIST AGREEMENT.

A FRIENDLY FRENCH REPLY TO BRITAIN.

LONDON, November 18th.
The French Government's reply to the British aide-de-camp regarding the Franco-Kemalist treaty is couched in friendly terms. It declares that the evacuation of Turkish territory has been made dependent upon guarantees in favour of non-Turkish minorities, and expresses willingness to incorporate the Ankara agreement with some general agreement with Turkey embodying the former treaties with a view to a settlement of the Near Eastern question.

WHITE-LEAD WORK.

LABOUR CONFERENCE COMPROMISE CONVENTION.

GENEVA, November 18th.
The Labour Conference adopted by 78 votes to 3 the draft of a convention prohibiting, with certain exceptions, the use of white-lead in painting. The convention is a compromise between the ideas of workers, employees, and certain Governments.

GERMAN WAR CRIMINAL'S ESCAPE.

ASSIGNED "A POSITION OF TRUST."

BERLIN, November 18th.
The German war criminal, Boldt, who was sentenced on July 16th in connection with the sinking of the Llandovery Castle, is reported to have escaped from the prison at Hamburg, where he was assigned "a position of trust."

STINNES ACQUIRES THREE MORE NEWSPAPERS.

PARIS, November 18th.
A message from Vienna states that Herr Stinnes has acquired three prominent Hungarian newspapers.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL"]

SHANGHAI LAWSUIT.

SHANGHAI, November 19th.

A case arousing considerable attention was begun yesterday in the British Supreme Court, before Judge Skinner Turner. Ellis Ezra sought to recover possession of certain properties on which he borrowed money from his brother Isaac Ezra. The evidence referred to vast sums and properties of the Ezra family. Four leading counsel are employed in the case which was adjourned.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE AND BOXER INDEMNITY.

PARIS, November 17th.
Replying to a question respecting the assignment to the Banque Industrielle de Chine of the balance of the Boxer Indemnity still due by China, the Finance Minister stated in the Chamber that no such measure can be taken without Parliament first passing a special law.—Havas.

FAR EASTERN NOTABLES IN FRANCE.

PARIS, November 17th.

Mr. Lion Tseng Tsang, the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs, has arrived at Marseilles, also the Japanese, Marquis Itoyo and Baron Kuki.—Havas.

GERMAN-DUTCH SHIPPING COMBINE.

FREQUENT SAILINGS TO THE EAST INDIES.

LONDON, November 18th.
The German-Australian, the Kosmos, and the Hollandische Stoomvaart Mij Ocean companies have signed an agreement to work a joint service between Europe and the East Indies, sailing every ten days.

THE "SNATCHING" EPIDEMIC.

TWO MORE CASES IN COURT.

In answer to a charge of having snatched an ear pick from the hair of a Chinese woman, a young Chinese man told Mr. Lindsell, at the Magistrate's, on Saturday, that he pleaded guilty and would not waste his Worship's time. He was forced to commit the offence, owing to lack of food and clothing. The Magistrate: What did you do with the ear-pick? Defendant: I was not successful in getting the pick from her hair. When I touched her hair she screamed and I had to run away.

The accused was sent to gaol for nine months and ordered two strokes.

GANGLE SNATCHED FROM SMALL CHILD.

A Chinese youth was brought before Mr. Orme, on Saturday, and charged with snatching a gold and rattan bangle from a Chinese child aged three years. The complainant's mother, in giving evidence, said that about 4 p.m. the previous day, the child was playing outside the house. The defendant came along, caught hold of the child and snatched the bangle from her arm. The child cried and the mother saw the thief run away.

A Chinese policeman, who was off duty at the time, deposed that he was passing down Whitfield Street. When he saw defendant running away he gave chase and caught him in a Chinese latrine. The bangle was not in his possession but was discovered amongst some waste paper close to where the accused was standing when caught.

Sergeant Carpenter said that there was nothing on the record against defendant. He had been employed up to recently by the Tramway Co. Mr. Orme said it looked as if defendant had yielded to sudden temptation. The accused would have to go to prison for two months.

SIX STOWAWAYS.

EFFECT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

At the Magistrate's, on Saturday, six Chinese were charged before Mr. Orme with stowing away on the s.s. Van Cloon. Inspector Spear, of the Water Police, said that three of the defendants pleaded guilty, the other three had stated that they had lost their ticket. There were 1,500 stowaway passengers on the boat and, the Inspector said, that there were no means of checking stowaways, who could freely mingle with others as deck passengers. Unemployment at Singapore was the cause of the large numbers of Chinese returning to their own country. A sentence of one month's hard labour was passed in each case.

OPIUM DEN RAIDED.

A flat at No. 219, Shanghai Street, Yaumatei, was raided by Revenue Officer Lanigan on Friday night and 380 taels of raw opium, valued at £720, seized. Two Chinese found on the premises were arrested and brought before Mr. Orme, at the Magistrate's, on Saturday. The first defendant said he was the cook. During his master's absence he had been left in charge. The second defendant said he was only a visitor to the house. Mr. Orme imposed a fine of \$4,800 or eight months' imprisonment upon the first accused. The other man was discharged.



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How many people in Hongkong and the Coast Ports take the trouble to examine the label on the tin to make sure they have received JEYES.

While there are several preparations on the market which are efficient, there are many so-called "disinfectants" which are quite useless. All they are good for is to mask one disagreeable odour by producing another which is less offensive.

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ARMISTICE DAY AT MANILA.

A NOTABLE SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Manila correspondent of the Times sent home a very long telegram on the Armistice Day celebrations in Manila from which we quote the following:

On Armistice Night a banquet followed by a ball, was given in the Manila Park Pavilion by the American Legion and the Allied Veterans, which was attended by several hundred guests. During the banquet General Leonard Wood delivered a stirring speech. Referring to irresponsible rumours concerning a dangerous friction between the United States and Japan, which were late have been mischievously whispered about from lip to ear, General Wood said that as an American himself he knew what was in the heart of the American people, and that he had only recently returned from a visit to Japan where he and his colleagues had been shown the warmest hospitality and friendliness by all elements of the Japanese people. He was able to vouch for the sentiments of the American people toward Japan: they were cordial, neighbourly, and sympathetic. He was convinced that these sentiments were heartily reciprocated by Japan. He admitted that some differences of policy and some differences in the national points of view did exist. But these differences can be, and they will be eliminated or adjusted by a display of tolerance and fair play on both sides. It was unthinkable that two enlightened peoples could contemplate the possibility of a resort to force, for the settlement of these differences—mere differences of opinion, without animus, which can be settled by peaceful discussion at the council table.

General Wood warned the Legion that certain influences are still abroad, influences subtle and dark and dangerous, that are plotting and scheming to engender distrust and jealousy among those peoples who had been comrades in the world war. These noxious influences must be exposed and demolished.

He reminded them that America had hitched her wagon to a star. Her aims were high. Her ideals were unselfish. There was no dominating spirit of aggression behind her actions. Her impulses, taking them by and large, were wholesome and honest. But in order to make good her lofty aims, to achieve her high ideals, to support her doctrines of peaceful development, to insure that her influence shall be felt and her word heard in the council halls of the world, America must keep herself in training and on the alert. He was not of those who dared to believe that mankind had yet reached that utopian stage of development where physical prowess had become a negligible quantity, or that the world was yet ready for total disarmament. When your neighbours indicate too inquisitive concern about the strength of your doors it might seem a good time to double the number of locks on them. Nevertheless a general limitation of armaments was universally demanded, because a reduction of expenditures for war-like purposes had become vital to the moral and economic health of the world. He had faith that the great Conference now assembling at Washington would discover means to accomplish a workable arrangement to this end.

General Wood paid a glowing tribute to the deeds and sacrifices of the British, American and the British peoples in the world war. He gave the highest praise to the spirit shown by the women of England and the part they played in the winning of the war. Indeed, he said, the women of all countries, France, Belgium, and of his own country, America, had been splendid. They had done their share, and a hundred times more than their share toward saving the world from chaos. The American army was a tremendous factor in delivering the coup de grace—the knock out blow—to the enemy. He was proud beyond measure of the part America had taken, of the things she had accomplished, of the courage, the energy, the unconquerable spirit she had shown after the Allies were indeed waging a Holy War, and she had unsheathed her sword and joined the great crusade. But the heroic stand made by France, Britain, America, Italy, Japan, Belgium and the other allies had won the war. We had stood together then. We must continue to stand together.

ESSENTIALS OF TRADE REVIVAL.

BRITISH FEDERATION'S POLICY.

The Federation of British Industries is taking steps to "formulate a serious policy" for the revival of trade. A memorandum, surveying the whole field, has been submitted to the Prime Minister, and a special Committee has been formed to consider further proposals. The chief suggestions in the memorandum are as follows:—
Stabilization of exchanges by both national and international action.
Imposition of a common currency policy by the great commercial nations on the rest of the world.
Cessation of inflation and a balancing of budgets.
Lowering of Bank rate to stimulate trade expansion.
Immediate and substantial reduction of direct taxation.
Carefully adjusted export credits.
Development of Dominions and Crown Colonies.
State-aided emigration schemes for the Dominions on a far larger scale than hitherto contemplated.
Lowering of the costs of production by (a) improvement of management, organization, and plant, and (b) increased efficiency of labour or decreased remuneration without decrease of efficiency.

WEATHER REPORT.

November 20th, at 11.45—Pressure has increased considerably at Weihaiwei and slightly in the South West. It has decreased slightly at S. S. Mongolia.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.03 inch. Total since January 1st, 97.04 inches, against an average of 81.67 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST.

Hongkong to Gap Rock (N.E. winds, fresh; cloudy.)

Formosa Channel (N.E. winds, strong.)

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau (The same as Hongkong and Lantau.)

North coast of China between Hongkong and Hain (The same as Hongkong and Hain.)

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 20th

	Previous Day at 3 p.m.	On 20th at 5 a.m.	On 21st at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.93	29.93	29.97
Temperature	67	69	71
Humidity	83	83	84
Wind Direction	East	East	East
Wind Force	6	4	5
Weather	o	od	o
Rain	0.08	0.00	0.01

Highest open-air Temperature on 18th ... 69

Lowest open-air Temperature on 20th ... 58

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 21st to 27th November, 1951.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Week of Days of Month.

Hong Kong Standard Time. Height. H. Kong Standard Time. Height.

Mon. 21 0 18 7 6 m 8 11 1 0

Tue. 22 1 28 5 0 m 6 35 4 4

Wed. 23 1 28 7 0 m 8 18 1 9

Thur. 24 2 31 5 2 m 8 7 4 6

Fri. 25 2 31 6 5 m 10 21 3 2

Sat. 26 3 14 5 6 m 10 24 4 4

Sun. 27 4 30 6 1 m 11 18 2 4

Mon. 28 6 0 6 0 m 0 3 3 7

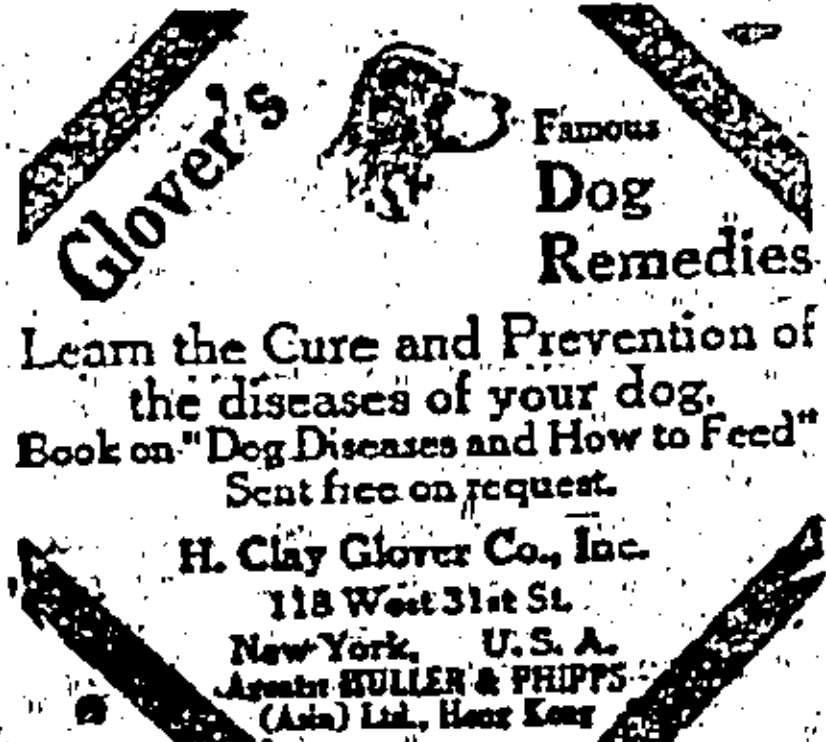
Tue. 29 6 40 5 5 m 0 6 2 7

Wed. 30 7 7 5 5 m 1 8 3 0

Thur. 1 7 15 5 5 m 0 47 2 9

Fri. 2 8 9 5 5 m 1 57 2 4

Sat. 3 7 47 7 3 m 1 24 3 1



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ENGLISH IN GERMAN HIGH SCHOOLS.

English is going to be the favoured language in Germany. At a meeting of the Bavarian Landtag the Education Minister stated that, although Bavaria could draw up an education curriculum only in agreement with other German States, yet the beginning of a more intensive study of the English language was foreshadowed by the new educational proposals whereby the English language would be obligatory in the high schools. French would become optional as the second foreign language to be studied. At the German Educational Conference which met at the beginning of the month it was decided that this question was a most important one. Further action was taken regarding the French language by recommending that in the southern districts of Germany, Spanish or Italian should be the second language, French being excluded altogether from the school curriculum.



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WILLIAM FARNUM

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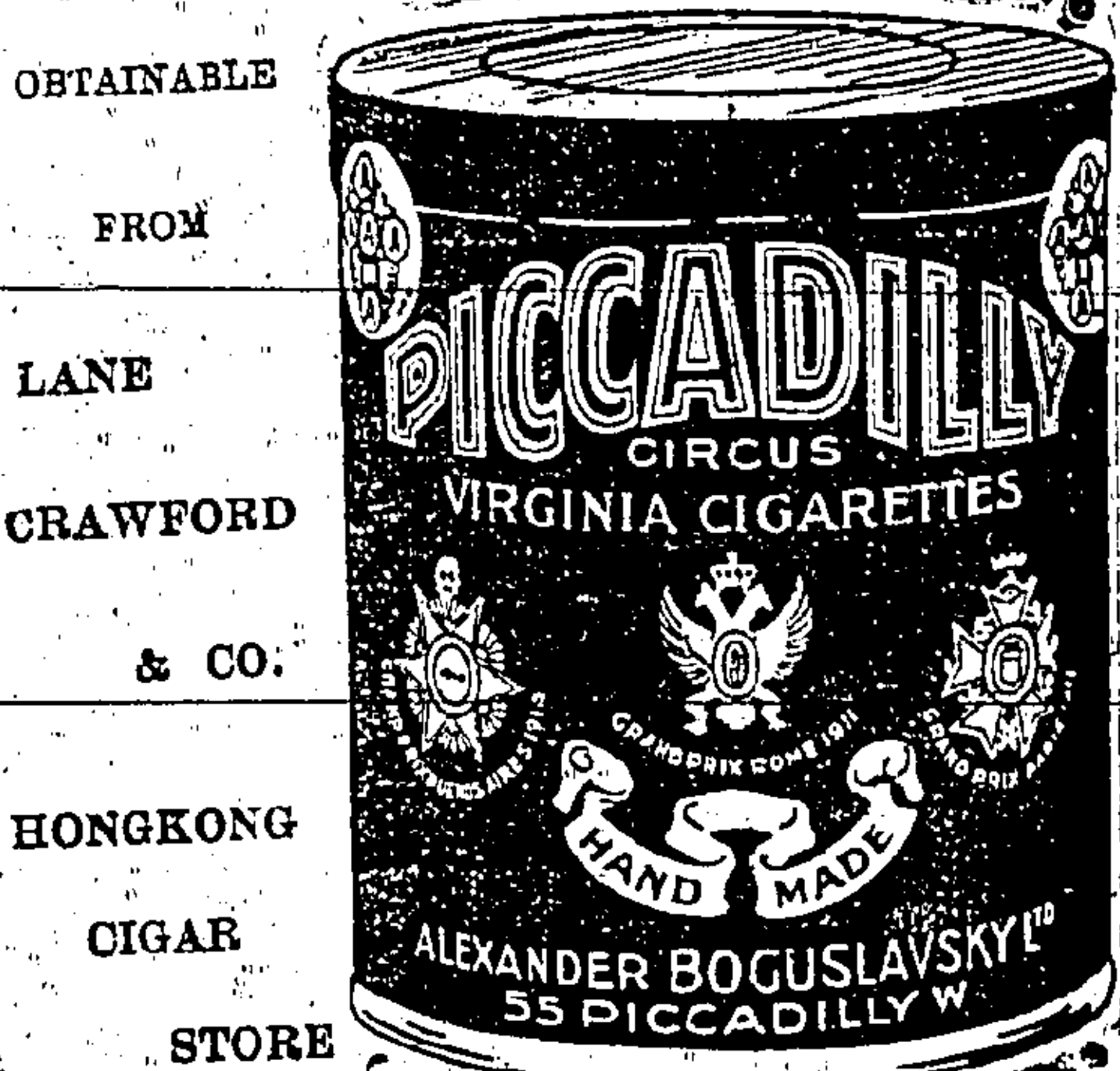
A GREAT BIG STIFF PUNCH IN THE HEART—SEE HOW HE SAVES HIS BROTHER AND WINS A BRIDE.

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VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai &
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Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

KATORI MARU (calling Manila) ... Saturday, 3rd Dec., at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU ... Tuesday, 27th Dec., at 11 a.m.

SHIMA MARU (calling Manila) ... Saturday, 14th Jan., at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Wednesday, 8th Feb., at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang,
Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

SHIDZUOKA MARU ... Thursday, 24th Nov., at 11 a.m.

HAKONE MARU ... Friday, 9th Dec., at 11 a.m.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Friday, 23rd Dec., at 11 a.m.

YOSHINO MARU ... Friday, 6th Jan., at 11 p.m.

HAMBURG, via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

MATSUYAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd November.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Wednesday, 7th Dec.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Dec., at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 17th Jan., at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 14th Feb., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK, via PANAMA & COBAN PORTS.

DELAGOA MARU ... Friday, 25th Nov.

NEW YORK via SUEZ.

TSUYAMA MARU ... End of December.

BIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAPR.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

GENOA MARU ... Saturday, 19th Nov.

KAGA MARU ... Wednesday, 7th Dec.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MORIOKA MARU ... Thursday, 24th Nov.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Sunday, 11th Dec.

NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 16th Dec., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY MARU (omitting Shanghai) ... Monday, 21st Nov.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Monday, 21st Nov., at 11 a.m.

LIMA MARU (calling Nagasaki & Kobe) ... Monday, 21st Nov.

TSUYAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd Nov.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

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CHINESE CUSTOMS ROLL OF HONOUR.

UNVEILING OF A TABLET AT SHANGHAI.

The Chinese Maritime Customs "Roll of Honour" memorial was unveiled at the hall of the Customs Club, Boone Road, Shanghai, last week, by Mr. E. Gordon Lowder.

The tablet, which is of bronze with raised letters in brass, is mounted on a carved teakwood base about six feet by four feet, and was designed by Mr. E. N. Flashman and the work executed by Messrs. Hall and Holtz, Ltd. At the head of the mounting is a trophy of arms surmounting a laurel wreath with the carved monogram "C.M.G." and below the honouree names: H. M. Boucher; W. Breze; B. D. Bruce; H. Chenev; D. Clutterbuck; T. E. Cocker; E. V. P. Dean; M. H. P. Destian; N. A. Dittie; E. M. France; R. Goode; W. C. Ladd; G. K. Leach; H. G. M. Mansel-Pleydel; G. F. March; J. C. Cutcheon; W. J. Poulter; C. P. Raeburn; P. Sherratt; C. R. Stevens; C. Whisks; J. A. Winling.

Below is embossed the words "The Great War, 1914-1918," and on the tablet mounting below representation of a Chinese scene of coast scenery with junks in full sail.

A large gathering of Customs men were in attendance, the memorial being draped with the Customs flag, silk banners and the Customs Jack, whilst in front was an altar covered with the Customs flag and a laurel wreath on top.

Mr. Lowder said: "This is an occasion which does not call for many words from me. We are met here to-day to unveil an outward and visible token to the imperishable and glorious memory of those of our comrades in the Customs service who answered the call and who have passed to the beyond. May this memorial be an ever present incentive to us and to them who come after us to endeavour to live worthily of those who gave their lives in the cause of justice and humanity and whose name liveth for evermore."

Mr. Lowder then drew the covering aside and the Dean of Holy Trinity Cathedral, the Very Rev. C. J. F. Symons, closed the short ceremony with appropriate prayers.—Shanghai Mercury.

SHANGHAI AVIATORS' FALL.

LUCKY ESCAPE OF MESSRS. FRESSON AND LEACH.

The N.-C. Daily News of November 14th says:

Mr. Fresson, the well known former military aviator, and Mr. D. W. Leach, the popular interport member of the Cricket Club, have been receiving the congratulations of their friends on a remarkable escape from death which they experienced on Armistice Day. Mr. Fresson has done a considerable amount of flying over and around Shanghai in Major W. R. McBain's 1915 Armstrong-Whitworth aeroplane and it will be remembered that he thrilled the crowd in the British Consulate grounds on Empire Day when he executed some daring manoeuvres close over the troops assembled for the parade there.

It was with the intention of repeating the performance, witnessing from the air the naval parade on Race Course and other happenings, that Mr. Fresson went up between 10 and 11 on the morning of Armistice Day, taking Mr. Leach with him as a passenger. They had scarcely got into flight when the engine showed signs of trouble and it was noticed that the radiator was leaking. Finally, the engine stopped and the pilot started to plane down to the ground.

The machine was down to 200 feet when it encountered an air pocket—one of the flying man's greatest dangers—side-slipped and crashed. The controls jammed so that Mr. Fresson could not move them with his hands though he pushed with his feet at the same time with all his strength.

Mr. Leach, with great presence of mind, seeing that a crash was inevitable, climbed to the fuselage and hung on, thereby breaking the force of his own fall. The pilot was strapped in and would undoubtedly have been killed but for the fortunate fact that the machine tilted and fell sideways, so, though both men were considerably shaken, the only real damage was to Mr. Fresson's face, which was cut, but not seriously.

The machine appeared to be a hopeless wreck, but Major McBain said that it might be possible to rebuild it. There is, however, considerable doubt about this. It is decidedly humorous to learn that, in such an unnerving experience, Mr. Leach's first thought, on coming to ground and finding his companion and himself alive and whole, was to make a plunge for a camera which he remembered was on board in the hope of getting a photograph of the wrecked machine just as it landed. Luck was all out that morning, save as regards health statistics, for the camera, too, was damaged and photographs could not be taken.

AMBER GLASSES.

Amber lenses have proved to be most efficient for out-door wear in the tropical sun. All irritating light rays are absorbed and the result is a restful feeling to the eye and a relief from the white glare. Amber lenses are especially recommended to those whose work takes them in the sun. Army officers find them indispensable on the range; persons contemplating a sea voyage will find these glasses almost a necessity. Amber lenses of any prescription—in either regular or Toric forms—are manufactured by The Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Scientific Opticians, located in Queen's Road Central.—Adv.

FIRES AT SHANGHAI.

Several outbreaks of fire are reported in the latest papers from Shanghai. A fire, regrettably attended with heavy loss of child life, occurred in a quarter commonly known as the "Beggars Home," situated in an area of North Dixwell Road, outside the International Settlement. The area has for many years been the abiding place of impoverished Chinese coolies who have passed the stage of active work of mendicants who never did and probably never will work, of thieves and counterfeits, and their children. About 2,000 families, including about 1,000 richa coolies and their relatives, were rendered homeless. Mr. Geo. Matheson and the staff of the Richa Mission were hard at work distributing food to these unfortunates, in addition to which some 300 or 400 were housed at night in the mission's halls.

Another outbreak earlier in the same day was on the extensive premises of the China Import and Export Lumber Co., situated on the river side near the Power Station, some five or six miles from the Settlement. The big blaze continued for about two hours, threatening to involve other important property in the conflagration, but fortunately the damage was confined to this one building, with loss estimated at about Tls. 300,000.

The company announces that the work of the mill will be carried on without interruption, and that arrangements will be put in hand at once for the construction of a new mill, this time to be of reinforced concrete.

The Central Fire Brigade on the 19th instant were called out four times, i.e. to the fire at the lumber mill fire, to 177, Canton Road, thence to 106, Avenue Road and finally to the Chapei fire. The fire at 177, Road Road was in a godown containing dyestuffs and other material to the value of Tls. 70,000. On the following day the Brigade had to turn out to three fires, the most important being an outbreak in Hankow Road which, for a time, owing to shortage of water, threatened to spread and consume whole blocks of buildings. Fortunately the water came on quickly enough to enable them to suppress the flames after the upper stories of six buildings had been burnt out.

INCREASED TRADE WITH BOMBAY AND CHINA.

A London message dated October 10th says:—The September trade returns contain further evidence that the recovery of trade which followed the termination of the coal stoppage made further progress last month, though the total gain is not so great as in August. Exports in September were the best since April, their value being £63,341,000 which is about £2,300,000 above the August figure. Imports at £27,119,000 were about £1,450,000 less than in August. Thus the adverse trade balance is £23,750,000 against £27,250,000 in August. Exports of yarns totalled 15,697,000 lbs. weight against 15,295,000 in August while exports of piece goods totalled 285,000,000 yards, compared with 112,000,000 in August, a feature being the considerable increase in the trade with China and Bombay, and the heavy decline in trade with Bengal. While 20,000,000 and 27,000,000 yards were exported to China and Bombay respectively, compared with 13,000,000 and 18,000,000 in August, the exports to Bengal totalled 61,000,000 compared with 80,000,000 in August.

S.S. "LIEUTENANT DE LA TOUR"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGEBES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from AN-TWERP, HAYRE and LA PALLIOE Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before NOON TO-BAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining unclaimed after the 23rd inst., at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 26th inst., 1921, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
B. RODENFUSER,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1921. (1767)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"BELEROPHON"
we hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 17th December.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd Nov., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 6th Dec., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, November 17th, 1921. 1768

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU via SWATOW & TUNGSHING Tues. 22nd Nov., D'light.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "KWAISANG" ... Thurs. 24th Nov. 3 p.m.
BANGKOK ... "CHUNGKANG" ... Fri. 25th Nov. D'light.
MANILA ... "TUONGKANG" ... Fri. 25th Nov. 3 p.m.
Kobe ... "LAISANG" ... Sat. 26th Nov. D'light.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... "LOKSANG" ... Sat. 26th Nov. 10 a.m.
BANDARAN ... "HINSANG" ... Fri. 2nd Dec. Noon.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Rana, and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers s.s. "HINSANG" and s.s. "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation, Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datta.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Cheloo.

BANGKOK LINE:—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

s.s. "KWAISANG" will be despatched on or about
Thursday, 24th Nov., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG
& CALCUTTA

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET-
ZENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

"OUTWARDS."

Vessel: M/V "GLENNAVY" ... Dec. Hongkong
M/V "GLENGLYLE" ... 17th Dec.
M/V "GLENLUCE" ... 17th Dec.

"HOMEWARDS."

Vessel: Leaves Hongkong Discharges
S.S. "OARNAVONSHIRE" 16th Nov. LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
S.S. "PEMBROKESHIRE" 6th Dec. GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215 sub-ex. 23 and 3895.

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Cable Address
Kawakisa, Kobe.
Saito's A.B.C. 5th Fl.
and Saito's Office.
Telephone: Sansanji
2844 8953.



KAWAKISA STEAMSHIP CO.

(KAWAKISA STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWAKISA.

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA.

Managing Director: Mr. MARUYAMA.

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's Management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWAKISA KISEN KAISHA.

No. 3, Bunko, Kobe.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

November 15th.
Caddo Peak, American str., 1,769 tons, Capt. S. N. DeWolf, from Saigon, with rice and meat.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

Chang, Chinese str., 234 tons, Capt. Chung Hin Fong, from Fort Bayard and Macao, with a general cargo.—Wing Hang & Co.

November 16th.
Mehatina, British str., 3,448 tons, Capt. G. D. Thomas, from Japan.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

Amakusa Maru, Japanese str., 2,336 tons, Capt. T. Harada, from Keelung, with coal.—O.S.K.

Busho Maru, Japanese str., 1,922 tons, Capt. R. Hayashi, from Karatsu, with coal.—O.S.K.

Duz, Norwegian str., 731 tons, Capt. R. Hannevig, from Bangkok and Tourane, with a general cargo.—Kong Tong Tai.

Eastern, British str., 2,272 tons, Capt. A. S. Gordon, from Australia and Manila, with a general cargo.—P. & O.

Haiyang, British str., 1,270 tons, Capt. W. C. Pasmore, from Foochow and Coast ports, with a general cargo.—D.L. & Co.

Kwanglee, Chinese str., 1,763 tons, Capt. Lindsay Crawford, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N. Co.

Tenyo Maru, Japanese str., 13,393 tons, Capt. A. Totaka, from Manila, with a general cargo.—T.K.K.

Hydrea, British str., 581 tons, Capt. W. J. Collom, R.N.R., from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Chiu On S.S. Co.

Indus Maru, Japanese str., 4,368 tons, Capt. T. Nishimura, from Moji, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

Kaiwo Maru, Japanese str., 1,233 tons, Capt. Y. Yoshizaki, from Bangkok, with rice and meat.—Kwong Ngan Seng.

Phra Nang, British str., 1,163 tons, Capt. B. S. Heaney, from Saigon, with rice.—Nam Yuen S.S. Co.

Szechuen, British str., 1,564 tons, Capt. J. Gibbs, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Tanda, British str., 6,556 tons, Capt. H. Stockwell, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Machinon & MacKenzie.

Tungshing, British str., 1,178 tons, Capt. R. W. Bateman, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Yei Maru No. 2, Japanese str., 1,624 tons, Capt. W. Nishikawa, from Karatsu, with coal.—Suzuki & Co.

November 20th.
Bombay Maru, Japanese str., 3,102 tons, Capt. S. Irie, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Changsha, British str., 2,300 tons, from Melbourne and Manila, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Chengtu, British str., 1,338 tons, Capt. N. H. Leitch, from Bangkok and Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Chinghang, Chinese str., 249 tons, Capt. W. Ross, from Tourane, with a general cargo.—Chong Yue.

Derwent, British str., 1,562 tons, Capt. C. R. Benstead, from Saigon, with rice and general cargo.—Thai Tuan.

Doen Samud, Siamese str., 1,080 tons, Capt. L. Cholasindhu, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—Kwong Ngan Seng.

Hoku Maru, Japanese str., 1,078 tons, Capt. K. Katsuramotō, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a general cargo.—Y.K.K.

Huanghai, Chinese str., 1,200 tons, Capt. E. G. Rapley, from Saigon, with rice.—Soon Seng & Co.

Leion, British str., 6,520 tons, Capt. A. Ogden, from Manila, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Lake Gilpin, American str., 1,354 tons, Capt. S. A. Mansfield, from Saigon, with rice.—P.M.S.S. Co.

Lima Maru, Japanese str., 4,474 tons, Capt. G. Ota, from Hamburg and Singapore, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Nippon, American str., 1,345 tons, Capt. C. A. Ames, from Amoy.—A. Rocha.

Paul Leat, French str., 12,988 tons, Capt. Chantir, from Marseilles and Haiphong, with a general cargo.—M.M.

Songler, Chinese str., 941 tons, Capt. M. Yoshizawa, from Sabang, with coal.—Kodaira & Co.

Yokohama Maru, Japanese str., 8,200 tons, Capt. N. Kamada, from London, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

CLEARANCES.

November 19th.

Amakusa Maru, for Swatow.
Cewa Maru, for Singapore.
Haiyang, for Saigon.
Indus Maru, for Singapore.
Namung, for Singapore.

Sanda, for Amoy.
Shantung, for Shanghai.
Szechuen, for Canton.
Takung, for Hoihow.
Tuan, for Swatow.

Vanchao, for Swatow.
Wahang, for K. C. Wan.
Yamishari Maru, for Foochow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Szechuen*, on November 19th: Mr. E. F. Mackey, Mr. and Mrs. Matheson, Dr. Marsh, Mr. Ralph, Mr. Dickie.

Per s.s. *Huanghai*, on November 19th: Messrs. C. F. G. van Guelmyns, M. Nosi, Martin, Ouf, Guelmyns, M. Nosi, Reid, C. E. Bousfield and Mrs. Bousfield.

Per s.s. *Eastern*, on November 19th: Mr. C. E. Boyce, Mr. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. Flaville, Miss Harker, Mr. Kingsburg, Miss MacNeil, Mrs. H. P. Winslow.

Per s.s. *Tenyo Maru*, on November 19th: Miss M. Boynton, Mr. Wm. A. Chittick, Mr. C. O. Crutwell, Miss Nell Disert, Miss S. Enson, Miss Etsa Jindra, Mr. J. Levy, Mrs. K. Mody, Mrs. W. S. Nott, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Petrie, Miss Mary Richmond, Mr. E. Ross, Mr. W. E. Rupert, Miss H. C. Samuelson, Mr. R. Shaw, Mr. E. W. Spaulding, Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Tata, Mr. N. W. Tata, Master J. N. Tata, Miss Margaret Welch and Mr. T. Yoshida.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Katori Maru* (American line) left Kobe for Hongkong via Nagasaki and Shanghai on November 19th, and is expected here on November 22nd.

The China Mail s.s. *Nanking* is due to arrive at Hongkong at daylight to-day and will be despatched to Singapore at 3 p.m. on Wednesday.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENTS, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

AMERICAN STEAMERS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE ETC.

S.S. "EMPIRE STATE" ... Dec. 29th
 S.S. "GOLDEN STATE" ... Jan. 2nd, 1922
 S.S. "HOOSIER STATE" ... Feb. 18th

FOR SINGAPORE AND SOERABAYA

And Return HONGKONG VIA SAIGON AND MANILA.

Freight and Passenger.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG AND RANGOON.

SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight Only.

MANILA-EAST-INDIA SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.

Monthly Sailings.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANO." Hotel Mansions, Hongkong.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED.

HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji), Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

Pacific Steamer	From Hongkong	Dis Vancouver
Empress of Japan	Nov. 23	Dec. 14
Empress of Russia	Dec. 8	Dec. 26
Empress of Asia	Jan. 5	Jan. 23
Monteagle	Jan. 17	Feb. 11
Empress of Japan	Feb. 8	Mar. 13
Empress of Russia	Feb. 23	

Connecting Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Havre, Naples & Genoa.

Allotment of Cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued.

Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.

Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

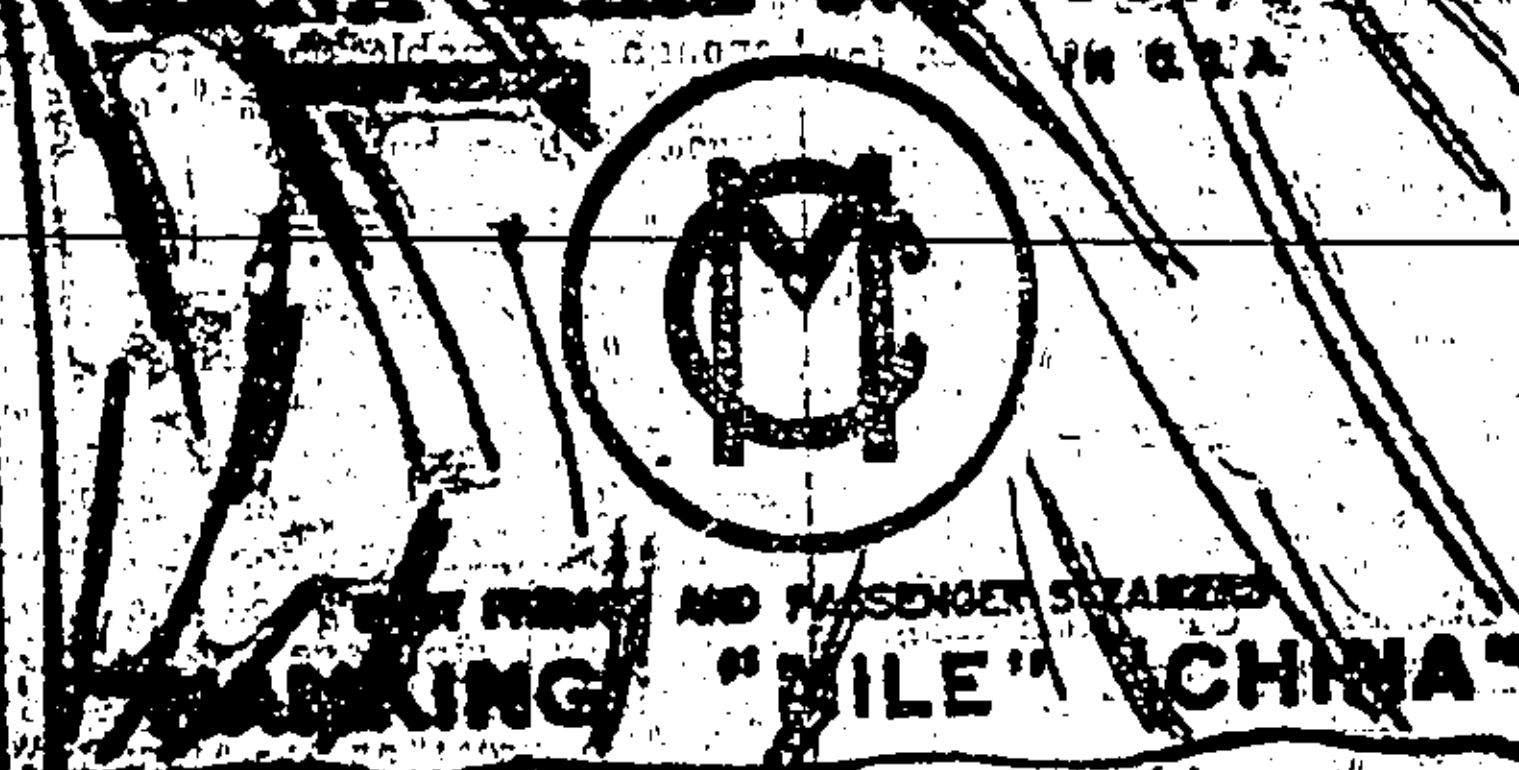
Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED

Hongkong Office. Telephone 752. Cable Address GACANPAC.

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.



AN UNSUBPARSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu.

s.s. "CHINA" Dec. 12th

Jan. 16th

HONGKONG to SINGAPORE

s.s. "NANKING" Nov. 23rd.

Dec. 12th

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada also

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

PRINCE BUILDING, Telephone, Passenger Dept. No. 1934.

ICE HOUSE STREET, TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT. No. 2161.

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AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

**ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.**

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT-ELIZABETH & CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at OALOUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents.**ELLERMAN LINE****ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.****FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
FAR EAST/UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.**

S.S. "CITY OF DELHI"	22nd Nov.	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW"	6th Dec.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
S.S. "KAZEMBE"	19th Dec.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

S.S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER"	30th Feb.	London
S.S. "CITY OF RIMLA"	10th March	London

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or Reiss & Co., CANTON.

General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "KANSAS"	via Suez Canal	26th Nov.
S.S. "KATUNA"	via Suez Canal	10th Dec.
S.S. "KNIGHT OF THE GARTER"	via Suez Canal	20th Dec.

* Calls at Boston if sufficient inducement offers.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.****FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPATCHMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI	"LIEUT. DE LA TOUR" (cargo-boat)	On or about 21st Nov.
SHANGHAI KURE & YOKOHAMA	"ANGKOR" ... 12,000 ...	On or about 2nd Dec.
MARSEILLES via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID	"AMAZONE" ... 11,000 ... "P. LECAT" ... 20,000 ...	On or about 8th Dec. During 2nd part Dec.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. BODENFUSER,
Acting Agent,
(Queen's Building.)

Telephone 746

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.**

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons, and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Outgoing 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	TUESDAY, Nov. 22nd, at 1 p.m.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	FRIDAY, Nov. 25th, at 12 Noon.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. W. Cosper	TUESDAY, Nov. 29th, at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers**P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines**

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NYANZA"	7,000	26th Nov. 11 a.m.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"LAHORE"	5,200	4th Dec.	Singapore Colombo & Bombay
"SOMALI"	6,700	10th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DINERA"	5,200	20th Dec.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"NELORE"	7,000	24th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	8,000	7th Jan. 1922	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"EGYPT"	7,941	18th Jan.	B'way, Marseilles, L'don. & Antp.
"KASHMIR"	8,841	21st Jan.	
"NAGOYA"	6,854	18th Feb.	
"KASHGAR"	8,840	4th Mar.	
"KEIVA"	9,017	18th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DEVANHA"	8,092	1st Apr.	
"NOVARA"	6,850	18th Apr.	
"KALYAN"	8,987	29th Apr.	
"FLASSY"	7,346	13th May	

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

APCAR APCAR" | 4,500 | 5th Dec | Calcutta via Singapore, etc.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"EASTERN"	4,000	18th Dec.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	9th Jan.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"TANDA"	7,000	21st Nov. 10 a.m.	Amoy, Shanghai and Kobe.
"EASTERN"	4,000	21st Nov. 10 a.m.	Yokohama direct.
"NELORE"	7,000	22nd Nov. 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.* Cargo only.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
21, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.
Agents.**O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and For. Said.

* "ATLAS MARU" ... Thursday, 15th Dec.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. (PASSENGER SERVICE.)

* "CHICAGO MARU" ... Tuesday, 12th Dec.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

* "INDO MARU" ... Thursday, 24th Nov.

* "GANGES MARU" ... Sunday, 11th Dec.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly PASSENGER service.

* "ISHU MARU" ... Monday, 5th Dec.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand via Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly PASSENGER service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

* "AFRICA MARU" ... Wednesday, 23rd Nov.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

* "HAWAII MARU" ... Sunday, 4th Dec.

HAGUE MARU ... Middle of Jan.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai

* "ARGON MARU" ... Monday, 23th Nov.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.R.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

* "KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 27th Nov.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YABUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 144 & 145

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Dep. Hongkong for Australia
"CHANGSHA"	22nd Nov.	26th Nov. 4 p.m.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, carrying a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For Fares, etc., and passengers apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

**C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

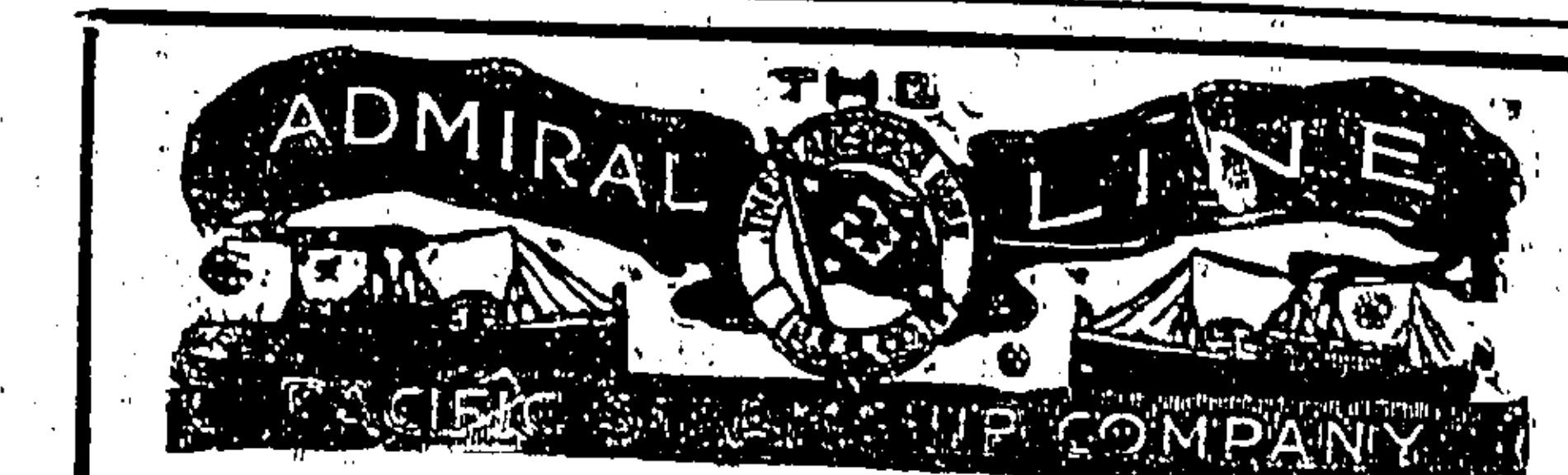
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	On 21st Nov.	To
HAIPHONG	"RUPEE"	On 21st Nov.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 22nd Nov.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWANGTUNG"	On 22nd Nov.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHENG TU"	On 22nd Nov.	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 24th Nov.	Noon.
MANILA, Cebu & ILOILO	"HUICHOW"	On 24th Nov.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"TAMING"	On 25th Nov.	4 p.m.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"SUNNING"	On 26th Nov.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"KAI FONG"	On 27th Nov.	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"CHENAN"	On 27th Nov.	Noon.

* SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all the ports and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

* BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers:

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

From Hongkong

Arrive Seattle

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE.

Sailed

Arrived

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling at Manila, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama)

S.S. "MONTAGUE" ... Nov. 22nd.

S.S. "ABERCOSS" ... Dec. 7th

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478.

5th Floor, Union Building. (71)

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

SAIGON—SINGAPORE—BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor, Union Building, Telephone 2477 & 2478.

PASSENGER OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, Ice House St.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "WEST HIMROD" (via Panama) ... Second half of Nov.

S.S. "WYTHEVILLE" ... First half of Jan. 1922

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP

LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

AGENTS

5th Floor, Union Building

Tel. 2477 & 2478.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers

For BOSTON

and/or

NEW YORK

S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" ... (via Suez) early Jan. 1922

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

St. George's Building.

Telephone 1165.

Telegrams (Far East)

(121)

NOTICE POST OFFICE

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
STRAITS	Bombay Mail ...	20th inst.
SHANGHAI	Soochow ...	20th inst.
EUROPE via Suez (Letters only) ...	Yokohama Mail ...	20th inst.
London 20th Oct.	Lima Mail ...	20th inst.
STRAITS	Post-boat ...	21st inst.
U.S.A. JAPAN and SHANGHAI ...	Nanking ...	21st inst.
EUROPE via Suez (Newspapers only) ...	Nellore ...	21st inst.
London 20th October & Parcels, ...	Triguna Mail ...	22nd inst.
London 11th Oct.	Shidzuoka Mail ...	23rd inst.
STRAITS	Morjoko Mail ...	23rd inst.
JAPAN	Kaori Mail ...	24th inst.
JAPAN and SHANGHAI		

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Shanghai, North China and Japan ...	Yokohama Mail ...	Monday, 21st, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow	Hydrangea ...	Monday, 21st, 1.30 P.M.
*Swatow *Shanghai and *N. China, ...	Zungshing ...	Monday, 21st, 6.00 P.M.
*Swatow, *Straits, and *Bangkok ...	Kueningtung ...	Tuesday, 22nd, 9.00 A.M.
*Swatow *Shanghai and *North China ...	Seochun ...	Tuesday, 22nd, 9.00 A.M.
*Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...	Haihong ...	Tuesday, 22nd, Noon
*Japan, *Canada, *U.S.A. *Central and ...	Ixion ...	Tuesday, 22nd, 1.00 P.M.
*South America and *EUROPE via ...		
Victoria, B.C.		
Straits, *Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, ...		
L. Marques, South Africa, India via ...		
Dhannakodi, Egypt and *EUROPE ...		
via SUEZ		
The Parcel Mail will be closed ...		
on Monday, 21st Nov. at 5 p.m. ...		
Swatow, and Bangkok	Chengtu ...	Tuesday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, N. China and *Japan ...	Nellore ...	Tuesday, 22nd, 3.30 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, ...		
Canada, United States, Central ...	Empress of Japan ...	Wednesday, 23rd, 9.15 A.M.
and South America and *EUROPE ...		
via VANCOUVER, B.C.		
Straits and Bangkok	Nanking ...	Wednesday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Straits, *Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, ...		
L. Marques, South Africa, India via ...		
Dhannakodi, Egypt and *EUROPE ...		
via MARSEILLES		
Shanghai and North China	Soochow ...	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
*Straits, *Bangkok, Ceylon and *Aden ...	Kueningtung ...	Thursday, 24th, 3.00 P.M.
Wetshai, Chetoo and Tientsin ...	Butchow ...	Thursday, 24th, 3.00 P.M.
Bangkok	Chengtu ...	Thursday, 24th, 5.02 P.M.
Straits, *Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, ...		
L. Marques, South Africa, India via ...		
Dhannakodi, *Aden, Egypt, and ...		
*EUROPE via MARSEILLES ...		
The Parcel Mail will be closed on ...		
Thursday, 24th inst. at 5 P.M. ...		

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES LONDON SERVICE (DIRECT).

"MACHAON"	23RD NOV.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"LAOMEDON"	6TH DEC.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"TEIRESIAS"	13TH DEC.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"BELLEROPHON"	20TH DEC.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"LYCAON"	3RD JAN.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE (DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"ORESTES"	6TH DEC.	Liverpool.
"DEUCALION"	14TH DEC.	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool.
"AGAMEMNON"	20TH DEC.	Genoa & Liverpool.
"OANFA"	1ST JAN.	Liverpool.

PACIFIC SERVICE (VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

"IXION"	22ND NOV.	
"TALTHYBIUS"	13TH DEC.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"TYNDAREUS"	3RD JAN.	

NEW YORK SERVICE (VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

"KNIGHT OF THE GANTER"	20TH DEC.	via Suez.
"YANGTZE"	30TH DEC.	via Suez.

PASSENGER SERVICE

"TEIRESIAS"	28TH NOV.	for Shanghai.
"TEIRESIAS"	13TH DEC.	for Singapore & London.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE AGENTS.

THOS. COOK & SON

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAY.

In order that the Public may be supplied with reliable information concerning accommodation in the village, with seats in the theatre, the Committee have appointed THOS. COOKS & SON, Official Agents for the Play, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

Telegraphic address: "COUPON."

Telephone No. 524.

THOS. COOK & SON,
Hongkong Hotel Buildings, corner of Pedder Street,
and Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.

Also SHANGHAI, PEKING & YOKOHAMA.

Chief Office: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON E.C.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

(AN AMERICAN BANK)

Capital U.S. \$4,000,000

Surplus, over U.S. \$2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:

NEW YORK.

Head Office for the Orient,

SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES:

CANTON HANKOW MANILA TIENTSIN

CHANGSHA PEKING SINGAPORE

D. M. HIGGAR,

Manager.

COMMERCIAL

OPENING QUOTATIONS

19th November.

On LONDON:—
Telegraphic Transfer 3/8 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 3/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/8 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 3/8 1/2

On PARIS:—

Bank Bills, on demand 7/45
Credits, 4 months' sight 8/05

On NEW YORK:—

Bank Bills, on demand 53 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight 58 1/2

On HONGKONG:—

Telegraphic Transfer 199 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 199 1/2

On CALCUTTA:—

Telegraphic Transfer 189 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 189 1/2

On SHANGHAI:—

Bank Bills, at sight 112 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight 112 1/2

On YOKOHAMA:—

On demand 110
On demand 110

On SINGAPORE:—

On demand 118 1/2
On demand 118 1/2

On HATYAI:—

On demand 118 1/2
On demand 118 1/2

On HONGKONG:—

On demand 77 1/2
On demand 77 1/2

On HONGKONG:—

On demand 47.40
On demand 47.40

On HONGKONG:—

On demand 36d
On demand 36d

On HONGKONG:—

On demand 18.85
On demand 18.85

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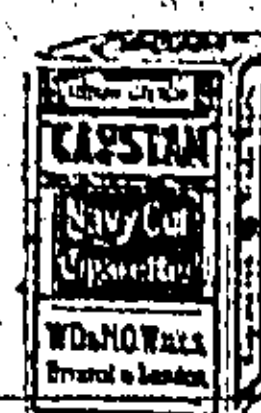
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On demand 0.00

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On demand 18.85
On demand 18.85



THE CIGARETTE OF DISTINCTION

ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE CON-
NOISSEUR TO STAND ALONE FOR
PURITY AND CHARM OF FLAVOUR

CAPSTAN

NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

Sold by
ALL LEADING TOBACCONISTS

PACKETS
OF
10's



TINS
OF
50's



This advertisement is issued by British American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital £2,000,000

Subscribed Capital £1,800,000

Paid-up Capital £1,800,000

Reserve Fund £1,100,000

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND,

THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.

BRANCHES:

Bombay Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Rangoon

Calcutta Cebu Madras Shanghai

Colon Khabby New York Singapore

Delhi Karachi Penang

Galle Kofa Bharu Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange

business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts

to 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance

and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be

ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES,

Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong, April 26th, 1921.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 6, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hankow Branch: Paoan Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits

bear Interest at Rates of 3 per cent., 4 per

cent., 5 per cent. respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will

be welcome.

J. USANG LY,

Manager.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1919.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate

of the Republic of China of the 32nd

of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital 12,378,800.00

Reserve Funds 8,807,678.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 4, Queen's

Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches

all over China, and Correspondents in

Europe, America, and other parts of the

world.

London Bankers: The National Provincial

and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, (FRENCH BANK).

HEAD OFFICE: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Subscribed Capital Frs. 72,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital Frs. 68,400,000.00

Reserve Funds Frs. 69,567,203.54

BRANCHES:

Bangkok Hongkong Saigon

Batavia Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Hongkong Singapore

Djibouti Hongkong Tientsin

Haiphong Hongkong Yunnanfu

Hankow Hongkong

Hanoi Hongkong

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte

de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque

de Paris et de Pays-Bas; Credit

Industriel et Commercial; Societe

Général.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial

and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir

National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit

Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.;

French American Banking Corporation;

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed